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Nazis Claim Egyptian Town; Italy Sends New Protest; Aircraft School Opens

The World's Day—April 14, 1941

In Africa: Germans Claim Troops Are in Egypt

Invasion of Egypt and capture of the town of Salum just inside the Egyptian-Libyan border, was claimed by the German High Command. [Page 6.]

British admitted that fighting was taking place within Egypt, and that Axis troops had by-passed Tobruk in Libya to capture Bardia.

At Tobruk British defenders threw back a thrust by 20 Axis tanks and supporting infantry after it had pierced the outer defenses of the town, according to London dispatches.

Italian war prisoners numbering more than 20,000 have been landed in South Africa and put to work in peacetime trades.

Axis warplanes claimed by the British to have been shot down over Malta up to April 12 numbered 132, according to a British radiocast heard in New York.

Washington: Italy Protests Third Time

Italy delivered a third note to the United States in connection with the seizure of 28 Italian merchant ships on charges of sabotage. In Rome Virginio Gayda, press spokesman for the Government, threatened to sink any American vessels carrying aid to Britain.

Expansion of the WPA airport construction program to include 350 new projects at a cost of $150,000,000 was announced by Howard O. Hunter, Acting Work Projects Commissioner.

Chester C. Davis' resignation as a member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors was accepted by the President. Mr. Davis becomes President of the Federal Reserve Bank at St. Louis.

The Navy placed Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, one of its top-ranking officers, in charge of an expanded public relations branch.

President Roosevelt has signed the bill extending for two years the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937. The measure provides for continuing another two years beyond April 26 the act authorizing the fixing of minimum prices for soft coal.

President Roosevelt asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $728,767,000 for the War Department for the fiscal year starting next July 1, including $289,065,000 for the Army Air Corps.

The United States refused to recognize the action of German-occupied Denmark in recalling its Minister in Washington and notified the envoy that he would continue to be considered as the duly authorized Danish Minister here. [Page 21.]

New England: Aircraft School Building Dedicated

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall dedicated a new building of the New England Aircraft School at East Boston Airport. [Page 13.]

Union carpenters of metropolitan Boston agreed to take 37½ cents an hour less on small house construction than on commercial and industrial building. [Page 13.]

Robert W. Meserve resigned as Assistant United States Attorney—third to do so in recent weeks, with two others to follow. [Page 14.]

Massachusetts joined in the nationwide observance of Pan-American Day. [Details and pictures: Page 13.]

Razing of obsolete vacant plants in New England was urged by the National Resources Planning Board. [Page 14.]

Communism was assailed by American Legion speakers at a State House hearing. [Page 14.]

Economies totaling $7,248,318 in Massachusetts' biennial budget were proposed by the Massachusetts Taxpayers' Federation. [Page 1.]

Strikes: Ten-Cent Raise for Steel Workers

Johnsotwn, Pa.—A 10-cent an hour wage increase for "all hourly, piece-work and tonnage employees" was announced at the Bethlehem Steel Company plant here, to affect about 90,000 employees in all Bethlehem plants.

Detroit—About 20,000 of the 85,000 Ford Motor Company employees at the River Rouge plant started work with full production expected in about 10 days. [Page 2.]

Washington—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board announced an agreement had been reached for settlement of a strike at the Standard Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio, which started Jan 27.

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board ordered collective bargaining elections within 30 days at the Cleveland, Ohio and Hartford, Conn., offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: British Bombers Attack Bordeaux

Docks and airdromes at Bordeaux were attacked by British bombers during the night, while Nazi air activities over England were reported in London to have been slight. [Page 6.]

At sea Germany claimed the sinking of 28,000 tons of shipping from armed convoys in St. George's Channel, and said that combat planes sank a 5,000-ton merchantman off the English southeast coast.

Cargo convoying by United States vessels was urged in Washington by the William Allen White Committee as developments in Europe gave new urgency to the need for speeding materials to Britain and its allies. [Page 5.]

A German Prize Court for cargoes seized in the Mediterranean area was established in Berlin.

Balkans: Weather Holds Up Greece-Invading Nazis

German invaders with their armored divisions were reported by the Greeks held back by mud and snow in their operations in the Greek mountains. [Pages 1 and 6.]

Yugoslavs, although divided up by the German break-through, were reported organizing heavy counter-attacks.

Germans had entered Belgrade but stiff fighting was in progress a little to the south of the Capital.

Yugoslav capture of Durazzo was reported as probable from London, although Rome reported driving off the attacking forces.

Diplomatic: Japan, Russia Sign Neutrality Pact

Soviet Russia and Japan signed a neutrality pact characterized by observers as perhaps the most important diplomatic document since the Soviet agreement of August, 1939. [Pages 1 and 4.]

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Ex-Federal Jurist Denies Fraud Charge

PHILADELPHIA, April 14 (AP)—J. Warren Davis, retired United States Circuit Court judge, and Morgan S. Kaufman, Scranton, Pa., attorney, pleaded innocent today to a charge of "conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States" and their trial was set to open May 19 in District Court.

Taxpayers Ask $7,248,318 Cut In State's Bills

Four general reductions proposed in Saltonstall figures at quiet hearing; bond issues hit.

Economies totaling $7,248,318 on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's $189,545,000 biennial expenditure program were proposed today by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

At a special budget hearing staged for taxpayer proposals by the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means Mr. MacDonald outlined specific economy opportunities. They included generally:

1. Detailed departmental cuts $2,688,318
2. Long-range economies 1,160,000
3. Elimination of the proposed bond issue for a hospital for those classed as criminally insane $2,400,000
4. Elimination of the proposed bond issue to match Federal road funds (only $1,000,000 is claimed as 1941-42 economy because of technical recommendations 1,000,000

Today's hearing, conducted with little fanfare and publicity, contrasted sharply with the taxpayers hearing held in 1939. At that time 5,000 thoroughly aroused taxpayers jammed the Mechanics Building for the largest legislative hearing in Massachusetts history and the only Boston legislative hearing ever held outside the State House. At that session the Federation proposed economies totaling $24,000,000. While that goal was never reached, the Federation's economy drive was outstandingly successful.

Raise for Legislators

Today Mr. MacDonald paved the way for sympathetic legislative consideration of his 1941-42 economy recommendations by placing the Federation on record as favoring a $500 increase in legislators' salary this year and $500 expense money for each legislator during the off-session year. This will give Massachusetts legislators $3,000 for the biennium instead of $2,000.

It has been obvious during the present session that the Federation has suffered difficulty in pushing its own bills because of legislative resentment over the Federation's no-salary increase stand during the 1939 session. Therefore, it is possible the organization will receive more favorable action from now on because of its salary issue shift. This increase, however, will

Continued on Page 14, Column 7

Haile Selassie Tells Plans for Ethiopia

Gives interview at camp where princes and chiefs call to pledge full support—Program puts emphasis on centralization—Foreign capital sought for development of natural resources.

'Inside the War'
Thirty-sixth of a Series

The first interview with Haile Selassie since the Emperor of Ethiopia began his march back to reclaim his throne at Addis Ababa is written by Edmund Stevens, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

After his trenchant news reporting in Finland, Norway, and on the Greek front, Mr. Stevens went to Africa where he was one of the few correspondents to join the British forces in their campaign to recapture Ethiopia from the Italians.

Other stories from Mr. Stevens on the Ethiopian campaign will follow.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT HAILE SELASSIE'S CAMP, April 5, Delayed—In a pleasant ravine on the long banks of a winding brook where broad-topped acacia trees offer concealment alike from the burning equatorial sun and the prying eyes of enemy planes, the Emperor of Ethiopia and Lion of the Tribe of Judah has pitched his camp.

Near the royal tents are tents of his suite and confidantes, nobles, generals, and prelates who followed their Monarch into exile after the crash of Italian invasion—and who are following him back to take possession of his country in the wake of British and Ethiopian arms.

Beyond this intimate circle are the nobles and chieftains keeping their distance from the Emperor in inverse proportion to their rank and importance.

Pledge Their Support

On the outer rim are bivouacs of groups of native warriors and patriots often arrived from remote villages under their local headmen to make their submission and pledge their support to the "King of Kings," for in Abyssinia, in military matters as in everything else, the feudal structure is rigidly preserved.

The sum total of this collection is a vast picturesque open-air labyrinth policed by members of the Imperial Guard who chase off suspicious or superfluous characters.

After much wandering I found His Majesty's tent and was immediately received by the Emperor.

He was seated at a small table with the red velvet cover of its surface devoid of any object save His Majesty's small exquisitely shaped hands, which beat a light inaudible finger tattoo as their owner recalled events of the recent past.

Though the Emperor speaks fluent French and adequate English, for the purposes of the interview he preferred discoursing in his native idiom, Amharic, while an American college-educated Abyssinian aide translated.

The Italian conquest of Abyssinia, said the Emperor, was the first move in a long series of aggressive acts by dictator powers against weaker nations whose main product was the present calamitous situation in Europe.

He recalled his own statements made at Geneva after his country's conquest warning other countries that they would be victims.

Foresaw Italy in War

He mentioned briefly his own sad years of exile when he clung to his faith in his country's resurrection.

From the outset of the present war, the Emperor stated, he had been sure that Italy would be involved. Accordingly, he submitted to the British Foreign Office a plan of action and asked for assistance when the time came.

When the American Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles visited England in the autumn of 1939, the Emperor wrote him a personal letter asking him not to forget Ethiopia's plight.

As soon as Italy entered the war the Emperor left on a homeward trip via Egypt and Khartoum.

The Emperor disclosed that he was delayed at Khartoum by preparations until the middle of January. Then he was flown to Omidlo on the Abyssinian border. From there after a five-year absence he reentered Abyssinian territory in a commercial truck.

The journey was slow and arduous through a roadless territory.

Often the Emperor got out and dug and pushed together with the escort.

After 10 days he reached Belaia at the foot of the escarpment leading

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Wallace Pledges Pan-American Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace pledged today that the United States will unequivocally defend but will in no way seek to dominate the Western Hemisphere.

Addressing representatives of the 22 American republics at the Pan American Union's observance of Pan-American Day, Mr. Wallace expressed confidence that the Western Hemisphere is building an impregnable defense and gave assurance that America would be a party to no economic or political subordination of the Latin-American countries.

"Not for us," he declared, "the subservience of neighbors to a dictatorial conqueror, but instead the interdependence of strong, independent, free nations."

The Vice-President, himself a frequent spokesman for the United States on Latin-American policy, foresaw great industrial progress ahead for all of Latin America. He hoped there would sometime be a Pan-European Day which would justify an observance comparable to the celebration of Pan-American Day.

Air Ties Tightened

Giving practical effect to Pan-American political solidarity, the Pan American Airways and Pan American Grace Airways announced a further tightening of transport and communication ties among the republics of the Western Hemisphere. This is brought about by new high-speed air schedules which go into operation at once linking all of the republics on an eight-day, 15,000-mile air circuit between Washington and Buenos Aires, Argentina, the most distant capital of the hemisphere.

Under the new schedules, Pan American Grace Airways will launch a third weekly service down the West Coast of South America to Santiago, Chilean Capital, providing a three-day service for United States mail, passengers, and express through to Chile. Covering part of the territory formerly operated by the German Lufthansa, whose services were grounded as a precautionary movement by the Government when crews attempted to scuttle German freighters in Callao, Pan American-Grace schedules will effect a 33⅓ per cent increase in American-flag services over this section of South America's West Coast.

© Curtis Studios

Don Francisco

Appointed Director of Communications Division, Office of Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics.

Five services a week will be operated between Peru and Argentina, three via the southern Trans-Andean Line through Santiago to Buenos Aires and two over the northern Trans-Andean "diagonal" route via La Paz, Bolivia, and Central Argentina.

Additional Trans-Andean services, to supplement the trunk airlines, are also in regular operation between Santiago and Buenos Aires and between Arica, Chile, and La Paz. A fourth weekly service is being operated between the Panama Canal Zone through to Ecuador where the American routes now completely parallel those operated by the Lufthansa's subsidiary, Sedta.

Daily Service

With three through schedules via the West Coast via Santiago into Buenos Aires, and four schedules operating over the Pan American East Coast route, daily service is thus available between Buenos Aires and the United States on 3½-day schedule via either coast in either direction.

With additional service through the new schedules to Santiago, an 8-day "circuit," linking all 21 American capitals is thus effected. With these schedules it is possible to airmail a letter from the United States, have it delivered to Buenos Aires, answered and returned to the United States within a single business week.

Graphically indicating how the United States-flag air lines have been stepped-up to counteract intensive German-Italian air penetration in Central America (which actually has increased since the outbreak of war in Europe), and to bulwark this aerial "second line" of trade and hemisphere defense, new schedules filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board list 34 schedules each week between North and South America, and 24 schedules between the United States and the Panama Canal Zone.

By the use of the big four-engined strato-clippers, the 1,200-mile gaps between the Atlantic seaboard and both the Panama Canal Zone on the west and San Juan, Puerto Rico, on the east—the most important United States defense points in the area—have been bridged with six-hour nonstop schedules.

Noting with satisfaction that Latin America and the United States have increased their purchases of each other's goods, Mr. Wallace predicted that Latin America would go through an industrial expansion during the next 50 years similar to that which the United States enjoyed from 1860 to 1910.

"It is quite possible," he said,

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

North and South America drawing closer: Page 13.

Russo-Japan Pact Signed; British Call Terms Vague; Allies Retire in Greece

Mud and snow hinder German columns; infantry said to have routed tanks.

By the Associated Press

Monday, April 14

Withdrawal of British forces to new positions in Greece was reported in a War Office communiqué today. The British retired only after they had inflicted "severe casualties" on the Germans, it was claimed.

Meanwhile Athens dispatches stated that German mechanized columns had been severely hampered by mud and snow in their operations against the British-Greek front.

London reported for the first time that the German "SS Adolf Hitler" motorized division on April 11 had been routed by British infantrymen in northern Greece. It also was announced that Yugoslav troops had taken the Albanian port of Durazzo.

Otherwise there was a significant absence of detail in the war communiqués from both sides. Berlin High Command dispatches said that in Yugoslavia the mass of enemy forces which opposed the Germans had been destroyed and that remnants of the Serbian Army were retreating in face of the German and Italian troops into the mountain country along the Adriatic.

Germans Cross River

German forces were stated to have crossed the Sava River in pursuit of the retreating Yugoslavs.

In the north, the Germans stated that a force under Col. Gen. von Kleist entered Belgrade April 13, after a small group of the SS Division "Reich" had forced its way into the City April 12 and hoisted the German flag on the German Legation.

The British stated that the Yugoslav morale continued good and the Yugoslavs were counter-attacking north of Nish. They wrested Kragujevac, 40 miles southeast of Belgrade, from the Germans April 13, although the Germans were reported to have retaken it today.

Fresh Troops Called

Fresh troops, including additional Greek reservists, according to Athens, were being sped to threatened positions, as the Germans were bringing up reinforcements for the offensive. But the opinion expressed by Greek military men was that the Germans would have the greatest difficulty in negotiating the numerous mountain defiles of northern Greece, where ambush always was possible.

The major German offensive, however, clearly had not yet begun. Such fighting as there has been with the Greeks and British has been between Florina and Vanitza.

Italian Dispatch

Meanwhile Italian dispatches reported strong mass attacks by Yugoslavs on Premier Mussolini's troops at Scutari, in Northern Albania, but said the Yugoslavs had been held in check.

"Serb troops operating against Scutari are numerous, composed of divisions of the Third and Fifth Armies reinforced from the garrison at Kotor," said a correspondent. "The attack has failed to make progress and is effectively held in check by our troops, who are resisting with a line of safety beyond Kopliku about 12 miles beyond Scutari."

Kopliku is on the east side of Lake Scutari, while Scutari is at the southern end.

The Yugoslav plan, he said, was for three columns to converge on Scutari with a fourth column operating against Precali, having the task of forcing a passage over the Drin River and threatening the Italian garrison from the rear.

The operations started from Antivari on the coast west of the lake, Podgorica, the Vermoschi Valley, and the Azen River, he said.

Hundreds of Yugoslav prisoners were reported taken, while Italian motor torpedo boats continually cruised the lake to prevent an attack from the water.

At the same time the High Command said the railroad center at Knin, 50 miles from Zara on the Adriatic Coast in western Yugoslavia, had been besieged by the Fascists.

Italian troops also spread farther southward in their occupation of Yugoslav territory east of Lake Okhrid.

The recapture of Koritsa, first important Italian base occupied by the Greeks in their counter-offensive in Albania last winter, also was claimed by the Italians.

The Hungarian High Command announced total occupation of a triangle in Yugoslavia between the Drava and Tisza Rivers with Hungarian troops reaching Novi Sad, 40 miles northwest of Belgrade on the Danube River.

Map on Page 4.

By Staff Artists of The Christian Science Monitor

Yosuke Matsuoka

(Above) Foreign Minister of Japan, who signed for Tokyo, and

Vyacheslaff Molotoff

(Below) Russian Foreign Commissar, who signed for the Soviets.

Pact strengthens hand of Japan in Pacific, but does not call for military help.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 14 — Russia's new neutrality pact with Japan may prove to be as far-reaching in consequences as was the Russo-German pact of August, 1939.

But at once it must be pointed out that the Russo-Japanese accord is so vague and cautious in its terms, and the other commitments of the contracting parties are so complex that it is extremely difficult to judge how the war situation generally will be affected.

Fully on guard against wishful interpretation, British commentators, both semiofficial and unofficial, nonetheless have mostly reached the conclusion that the balance may be ultimately almost as favorable to the Allies as it is to the Axis, as a result of the new alignment.

Admittedly the Japanese hand threatening Britain and the United States in the Pacific is strengthened by the assurance of Soviet neutrality.

In Line With Hitler's Plans

Moreover the Nazis can justifiably point out that they have been working for improved relations between the Soviet Union and Japan as an important contribution to Reichsführer Hitler's new order.

But judging from the recent trend in Soviet-German relations following the spread of Nazi aggression through the Balkans, the Soviet would seem to be gaining fully as much as Japan by being freed from anxiety of possible attack from Japan should Soviet Russia become engaged in fighting elsewhere.

[The five-year Russian-Japanese Treaty provides that each will remain neutral in case the other is the "object of military action on the part of one or several powers." Each country agrees to respect the "territorial inviolability" of the other. The Soviets agree to respect the territorial integrity of Japan's puppet State, Manchukuo. In return Japan agrees to respect the Moscow-dominated Outer Mongolian People's Republic.]

Change in Soviet Policy

The possibility of clash between Germans and Russians is being increasingly discussed in London as within the realm of possibility. The most "unwishful" of British thinkers—Prime Minister Winston Churchill—said last week: "Many signs point to a Nazi attempt to secure the grain of the Ukraine and the oil fields of the Caucasus."

In recent weeks, it is felt here, there has been an unmistakable change in Soviet policy.

The chain of events is thought to speak for itself. First Russia rebuked Bulgaria for succumbing to the Axis. Then the official Soviet press applauded Premier Dusan Simovitch's anti-German coup d'état in Yugoslavia.

This was followed on the eve of German aggression against Belgrade by the Russo-Yugoslav pact of friendship. Now Russia has sharply denounced Hungary for "stabbing the South Slavs in the back." In short, the Soviet has made it as clear as words can do that it can no longer be counted on as Germany's friend in the West.

Called "Untidy" and "Elastic"

The new pact has been variously described to me today as "untidy" and "elastic." One "Possibly of the Hitler pattern, a document fitted with a zip fastener down the middle so it can be torn up easily."

A highly placed commentator

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Soviet-Japan Treaty Finds U. S. Unfazed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, intimated today that the United States Government was not particularly concerned with the Soviet-Japanese accord, stating that the significance of this pact could be overestimated.

He also said that the signing of the pact did not come as a surprise although there had been some doubt as to whether Japan and Soviet Russia would reduce this agreement to writing.

Recognizing that the accord might strengthen the hand of Japanese militarists who have been arguing for a drive on the British and Netherlands East Indies, officials here were not yet ready to say whether it appeared to be a green light to further Japanese aggression or merely a stop-gap agreement between two isolated and nervous nations.

It is generally assumed, however, that the pact increases Anglo-American difficulties in the Far East, since it allays, to some extent at least, Japan's fear that if it became involved with Britain or the United States, Soviet Russia might attack from the rear. What is not known, however, is whether Japan fully trusts the agreement and whether it can offset the hard fact of America's rearmament.

Some observers here feel the pact, while dealing kindly with Japan appears to benefit Soviet Union principally in guaranteeing its eastern borders in the event of a clash with Germany. It is further noted that the pact contains no Russian promise to cease aiding Chinese resistance.

No Real Surprise

This latter omission is cause for some satisfaction here, although the possibility of secret clauses, always strong where agreements between totalitarian nations are concerned, is recognized.

Actually, the accord occasioned

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Liberty

By Curtis Bok

Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia

We too are lost if our faith in civil liberty is blotted out by hate and fear of the temporary invasion of the liberty we have. That liberty can be better than it is, and when it has become so it will be worthy of its wounds.

At the National Lawyers Guild, New York City, May 31, 1940

"America: Slave or Free?" Thirty-sixth article: Page 3

First Ford Men Back on Jobs But in Non-Production Units

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—A vanguard of approximately 20,000 workers moved into the Ford Motor Company River Rouge Plant in suburban Dearborn today to resume production after settlement Friday of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) strike.

The early group of the company's 85,000 Rouge Plant employees included men in non-production units. Full-time production on assembly lines is expected to get under way in 10 days or two weeks.

The company is using daily newspaper advertisements to advise workers in various divisions when to return to their jobs.

Meanwhile, regional officers of the National Labor Relations Board conferred with company and union officials on questions in connection with an NLRB election to determine a collective bargaining agent for Ford employees.

Frank Bowen, NLRB Detroit manager, said he hoped the balloting would be held within a month.

At the outset of the strike, which began April 1, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. demanded a 10-cent hourly wage boost, a contract with the company, and substitution of uniformed protection men for the Ford Service Department.

Friday's agreement made no mention of the demands and postponed until after the election a hearing by the NLRB on another union complaint against the company.

Bethlehem Steel Wages Up

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 14 (AP)—Sydney B. Evans, Management Representative of the Bethlehem Steel Company, today, announced a 10 cents an hour wage increase for "all hourly, piecework, and tonnage employees." E. M. Evans said the action affects approximately 90,000 employees in all Bethlehem plants.

The announcement was made to committees representing the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), and the Employees Representation Plan who had been summoned to Mr. Evans' office.

Mr. Evans' statement said: "Responsive to the requests of employees and their representatives and to discussions which have taken place between them and the management over the past several months, Bethlehem Steel Company announces that, effective April 1, it will increase the wages by 10 cents per hour of all hourly, piecework and tonnage employees in its steel plants, and equitable payments will be made to the group of salaried employees who have formerly participated in general wage increases.

"Approximately 90,000 employees are affected by this increase."

W.U. Bargaining Votes Ordered

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Labor Board ordered today collective bargaining elections within 30 days at the Cleveland, Ohio, and Hartford, Conn., offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The elections will determine whether the employees want to be represented in collective bargaining by the American Federation of Labor's commercial telegraphers union.

The Board also ordered an election within 30 days to determine whether production employees of the Hart & Cooley Manufacturing Company, Holland, Mich., want to be represented by the A. F. of L.'s International Association of Machinists.

The Board in another order called for a ballot within 30 days among employees of the Saratoga Street plant of Fuld & Hatch Knitting Company, Cohoes, N. Y. The election will determine whether the employees want to be represented by the A. F. of L.'s United Textile Workers of America.

Los Angeles' New Freeway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Third link in this city's new chain of high-speed freeways to modernize the Los Angeles metropolitan area is the Aliso Viaduct—as important in its way as the two gigantic superhighway projects which preceded it, the Cahuenga Pass and the Arroyo Seco freeways.

Largest WPA undertaking of its kind in Southern California and one of the largest in the nation, the $3,494,153 project is scheduled for completion within a year. Its great importance is foreseen in relieving general commercial congestion in the event of troop or tank movements in the national defense program.

Eliminating a dangerous traffic bottleneck, the new freeway will bridge the Los Angeles River on Aliso Street and become an integral part of the California highways system, connecting with Ramona Boulevard, the main artery between Los Angeles and the eastern metropolitan area of the county.

Of the total estimated cost, the Federal Government is contributing $1,981,002, while the sponsoring contribution is $1,513,153. The City of Los Angeles is aided by five co-sponsors—Los Angeles County, the State Highway Commission, the Santa Fe Railway, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Pacific Electric Railway.

The project employs an average of 1,000 workers a month. Active work started last June, but was preceded by preliminary work which began February 21, 1940.

Before actual viaduct construction could begin, houses had to be razed, buildings set back 18 feet, utility lines, sewers and railroad tracks moved and vehicular traffic rerouted and otherwise accommodated.

Extending from a point east of Mission Street, near the Los Angeles City Hall, to a point two blocks east of the west side of the Los Angeles River, the new viaduct will be of reinforced concrete with a single arch span of 222 feet and over-all length of 2,000 feet. The roadway will be 66 feet wide with sidewalks on either side. On the structure itself will run two Pacific Electric Railway tracks. In all, 5,600 feet of double tracks on the main lines of two steam railroads had to be removed to enable the start of construction—and right in the heart of one of the most congested areas in the city, a fact that gives some idea of the magnitude of the engineering problems involved in the program.

New Rule Limits Pay For Men Learning Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage-Hour Division announced that henceforth it would not consider hours spent by workers in training for a higher skill to be hours worked, provided attendance was voluntary, outside of working hours, and involved no productive work.

Perkins Reply Sees No Strike Bar to Defense

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—A Chicago industrialist who inquired of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins about her attitude toward the labor situation, received a 1,500-word reply in which Secretary Perkins asserted that strikes were decreasing and had not "paralyzed" the defense program.

L. F. Wilson, President of the Wilson Engineering Corporation, had advised her that many of his friends thought the Labor Secretary did not have a "complete understanding of the labor situation as it affects the general welfare of the nation."

In reply, the Cabinet officer wrote that she had sponsored legislation during the past eight years designed to eliminate worker dissatisfaction and the causes of disputes. In that connection she dwelt at some length on the work of the Conciliation Service in settling disputes.

"While there have been a number of strikes in the defense industries," she said, "it has not been so large a number as is commonly thought. Nor have many of them been long or involving a very large number of people.

"I want to make it quite clear that I do not minimize the importance of a single strike in the defense industries and that I should prefer that there were none.

"However, the defense program is not being paralyzed because of strikes."

Secretary Perkins said strikes were on the decrease largely because of the "progressive and satisfying" labor legislation enacted in the past eight years, the changing and "more tolerant" attitude of employers, increasing skill in collective bargaining and the functioning of the Wagner Act and the Conciliation Service.

De Valera Warns Eire Must Prepare To Evacuate Towns

DUBLIN (AP)—Premier Eamon De Valera said in a radiocast April 13 that plans for the evacuation of women and children from Eire towns must be completed without delay.

"We shall not be able to avoid suffering if we are attacked," he said, "but we shall be certain that it will not be in vain by completing and perfecting the organization and training of our manhood in several national services.

"If we have to take up arms—we shall know the cause is just.

"I many times have warned you of the dangers which threaten us. Although we wish well to all peoples, have no desire to quarrel with any, we proclaimed our neutrality and made our will so manifest no one could mistake it."

Mr. De Valera's radiocast followed a martial display in tribute to the men, who, during Easter week 25 years ago, took up arms to proclaim the Irish Republic.

U. S.-British Planes To Be Standardized

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—British and United States officials have worked out details for the standardization of aircraft equipment in both countries, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, United States Air Chief, said here in a press conference.

The standardization of equipment was made "so that when our airplanes come over, they will be equally acceptable as the British," he said. "The two countries are not hiding anything from each other in the matter of aircraft equipment."

France Puts Family Over the Individual

VICHY, France, April 14 (AP)—France's new law making divorces harder to get is designed to prevent such things as the scandals of millionaire "American divorces" in Paris several years ago, Justice Minister Joseph Barthelemy told the nation.

The new law, M. Barthelemy said in a radio address, is part of the new French social code which puts the family above individuals.

Under it, the only grounds recognized for divorce are "repeated grave" reasons which "make continuation of married life absolutely intolerable." A section aimed against trial marriages makes it impossible to grant a divorce until after three years of marriage.

Roosevelt Dam Lake Is Filled to Capacity

PHOENIX, Ariz. (AP)—For the first time in 21 years the lake behind Roosevelt Dam, pioneer major reclamation project, is filled to its 1,400,000 acre-feet capacity.

Four supplemental dams on the Verde and Salt Rivers also are nearing capacity levels due to recent rains. A three-year irrigation supply thus is assured in this area where crops have been damaged by five consecutive years of drought.

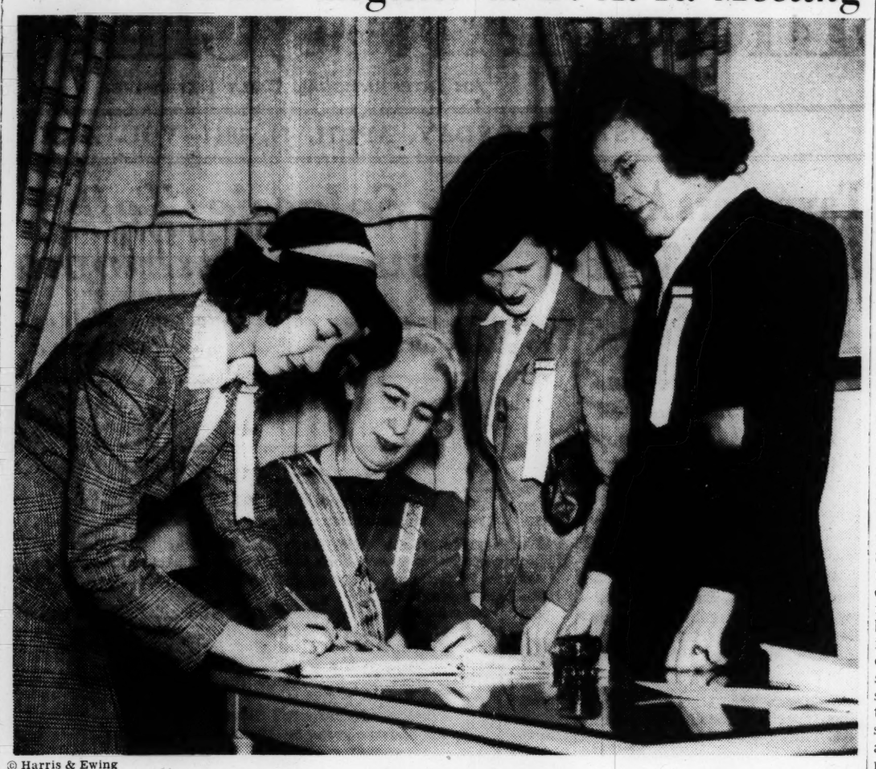
Third of Florida Revenue Comes From Gas Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida's gasoline tax, started 20 years ago at a one-cent levy, has risen to seven cents and become the State's biggest source of money, headed for a record collection in 1941.

At present it is pouring into the State coffers at the rate of $2,700,000 a month to produce one third of Florida's total revenue. During the two decades under the tax, motor vehicle operators have paid $280,000,000 in gasoline levies, according to Bryan Willis, financial consultant for the State Department of Education, who recently compiled a figure history of the gasoline tax.

'Good Citizens' Register at D. A. R. Meeting



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'Pilgrims' From 48 States and District of Columbia Are Entertained

Among the first to register for the annual convention of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Washington, were the high school girls of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage. The D. A. R. awards the pilgrimage on the basis of leadership and patriotism. Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, seated, chairman of the D. A. R. committee for the pilgrimage, is seen registering Miss Bobbie Brendle, left, of Oklahoma, Miss Dorothy Drew of Washington, and Miss Sophlie Starzyk of Massachusetts.

'Good Citizenship Pilgrims' Guests of D. A. R.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Forty-nine "Good Citizenship Pilgrims," one from each State and the District of Columbia, are receiving a reward from the Daughters of the American Revolution here for their excellence in "leadership, dependability, service and patriotism."

The girls were chosen in the D. A. R.'s Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest which annually attracts thousands of competitors in high schools all over the country. Their four-day stay in the Capital as guests of the D. A. R. will culminate tonight when they are presented to the opening session of the 50th "Continental Congress" of the nationwide patriotic organization in Constitution Hall.

The Good Citizenship Pilgrims are a varied group. Some come from homes of means; others have struggled to rise over a lack of material advantages.

Oregon Representative Musical

South Dakota's pilgrim, Miss Edna E. Billups, of Stickney, is the youngest of three daughters, all of whom are engaged in the printing business. Although still in high school, she is a linotype operator. In addition, she sings in the school glee club and plays the flute.

Miss Anne Wendling, of Portland, Ore., is also musical. She is making a special study of piano and voice and has won the music cup of her high school.

Iowa's pilgrim is Miss Helen McElroy, of Ottumwa, a farmer's daughter who was chosen the best groomed girl in her county in 1939, and was county health champion in 1940. She has been outstanding in county and State sport festivals.

While only 49 girls can finally qualify for the trip to Washington, "thousands have become better and wiser citizens by entering this contest," said Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, of Brookville, Ind., national chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. "The winners," she added, "are truly a cross section of representative American girls of the highest type."

During their stay here, the pilgrims have heard William Tyler Page, author of The American's Creed, explain the workings of Congress; visited the new National Gallery of Art; seen the Capitol with Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former Minister to Denmark, as their guide; were received by Associate Justice Stanley Reed at the United States Supreme Court and were inducted into the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage clubs made up of former pilgrims.

Congress This Week

On the heels of the Pilgrims the vanguard of 4,000 delegates and alternates has arrived for the D. A. R.'s 50th congress, opening tonight and closing with the installation of a new President-General and cabinet next Saturday.

Scheduled for election to this highest post in D. A. R. ranks is Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, former President of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Pouch's backers are entertaining at a large campaign tea for her today at the Mayflower Hotel.

A few weeks ago there was talk that Mrs. Frank L. Nason, of Massachusetts, retiring Registrar General, might be a "dark horse" candidate for the Presidency, but the congress is now at hand with no announcement of her candidacy.

Also attracting early arrivals is a national defense meeting sponsored by the D. A. R.'s Committee on National Defense through patriotic education, headed by Mrs. Imogen B. Emery of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Speakers at this pre-convention meeting which annually attracts more than 2,000 women are Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania who will speak on "Building our Army"; Dr. David Spence Hill of Brookings Institution, "Education for American Democracy" and Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, of Georgetown University on "Democracy and World Revolution."

Several hundred members assembled yesterday for a memorial service for approximately 2,500 members who have passed on in the last year. Afterward, an elm—a fourth generation descendant of the famous Washington Elm in Cambridge, Mass. was planted on the D. A. R. grounds in soil from eight localities associated with the life of Washington.

High Court Ruling Limits Contempt of Court Actions

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a person can be punished for civil contempt of court only if the acts alleged to have obstructed justice occurred within the physical proximity of the tribunal.

This ruling reversed a famous 1918 decision which upheld the conviction of a Toledo, Ohio, newspaper for criticizing court proceedings concerning street railway affairs.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the decision in a comparatively minor case. Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes and Associate Justices Harlan F. Stone and Owen J. Roberts dissented.

The majority opinion reversed the contempt of court conviction of R. H. Nye and L. C. Mayers of Lumberton, N. C., in connection with their alleged attempts to persuade W. H. Elmore of Conway, S C, to drop a $30,000 damage suit against the B. C. Remedy Company following the passing of Mr. Elmore's son.

Douglas Findings

Mr. Justice Douglas said that under a section of the Federal Judicial Code "the fact that in purpose and effect there was an obstruction in the administration of justice did not bring the condemned conduct within the vicinity of the court in any normal meaning of the term.'

"It is not misbehavior in the vicinity of the court, disrupting to quiet and order, or actually interrupting the court in the conduct of its business."

Mr. Justice Douglas added that if the defendants could be "punished for their misconduct, it must be under the criminal code where they will be afforded the normal safeguards surrounding criminal prosecutions."

Unanimous Decision

The Court also held that an Interstate Commerce Commission certificate of public convenience and necessity was necessary for a transfer of les sthan 20 motor vehicles.

Associate Justice Frank Murphy delivered the unanimous decision, applying to Leamon Resler of Denver, Colo., operator of motor vehicles for hire between Denver and Fort Collins.

Mr. Resler was charged in the Federal District Court for Colorado with operating trucks in interstate commerce without obtaining an ICC license.

The Court quashed the charges on the ground that Mr. Resler had acquired the operating rights of another company, which did have an ICC license, and that the ICC lacked jurisdiction to approve or disapprove the transfer since less than 20 trucks were involved.

By an evenly divided four-to-four vote the Court affirmed a decision holding constitutional New York legislation ordering the permanent cancellation of automobile drivers' permits unless insurance was taken out after one accident in which a court found a driver at fault and gave judgment against him.

The Supreme Court's action was taken in an order which merely announced that a judgment of the New York court was affirmed "by an equally divided court."

The legislation also provides that the license be suspended, in any event, for up to three years if the judgment remained unpaid and the holder of the judgment did not consent to restoration of the license.

Verdict for Employee

The Court next affirmed in a 4 to 4 decision a ruling that an injured employee of a railroad may bring suit in the most remote Federal District Court in whose jurisdiction the carrier operates.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company appealed from a decision by the Ohio Supreme Court, applying to a suit filed in the Eastern New York Federal District Court by Frederick S. Kepner, of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Among other actions, the Court agreed to review litigation growing out of the Justice Department's antitrust suits directed at automobile financing.

The justices consented to pass on action by the Federal District Court at South Bend, Ind., which continued for 12 months until Jan. 1, 1942, a consent decree restraining the Chrysler Corporation from making loans to or acquiring securities of any automobile finance company.

Coal Strike Peace Delayed

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The rift in the bogged-down soft coal industry continued today to cloud hopes for an early settlement of a union-operator dispute that has kept more than 400,000 miners idle since April 1.

Southern operators, refusing to agree to parity wage payments with their northern associates, said they would not attend a scheduled conference here between labor-management representatives and Chief Federal Conciliator John R. Steelman.

Instead, they were scheduled to meet in Washington with lawyers and statisticians to prepare a brief for submission to the National Labor Mediation Board in the event the case is certified to that body.

The southern bloc, composed of 13 operator groups, bolted the joint Appalachian wage conference last Friday after northern operators agreed to a union demand for a $1-a-day pay increase, contingent on acceptance by the southern operators.

Principal snag in the deadlocked negotiations for a new contract was the union's asking of elimination of the North-South wage differential, which called for daily wages of $5.60 in the South and $6 in the North.

The southern operators balked at this, offering instead an 11 per cent increase, which the union refused.

Their Secretary, W. E. F. Koepler, said that more than 100 small defense plants had complained of a shortage of soft coal and coke and that the situation was becoming more serious daily.

Soft Coal Supply

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Coal men estimate coal supplies above ground in the United States roughly sufficient to meet 28 days' normal industrial demands.

They based their figures on stocks of soft coal totaling about 53,000,000 tons above ground 12 days ago when operations were suspended in the Appalachian fields during negotiations on wage contracts for the next two years.

Since then consumption has averaged about 1,500,000 tons a day, reducing available stocks to 35,000,000 tons. Decreased domestic consumption due to warmer weather, they said, probably would divert some tonnage to industrial uses assuring, said one industry representative, "at least 28 days supply."

Seven Nazi Dominated Nations Tell World They'll Be Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—An expression of the determination of seven Nazi-dominated nations of Europe to regain their freedom with British and American assistance, voiced in a roll call of officials of the seven Governments-in-Exile, was before the people of the United States and the world today.

The roll call, radiocast by shortwave last evening, through sponsorship of the Council for Democracy, under the title, "We Shall Live Again," included among its participants Ignace Jan Paderewski, formerly Premier of Poland; Crown Prince Olav of Norway, Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, and Prince Jean, Heir Apparent of Luxemburg. Col. William J. Donovan spoke for the United States.

Time and again speakers underlined the value of the United States, not only as supplier of war materials in the battle for freedom, but as the "spiritual arsenal" for democracy. The need for united battle until the "berserk" element in Germany had been defeated was emphasized, and Mr. Paderewski, speaking from Palm Beach, Fla., stressed the Declaration of Federation between Poland and Czechoslovakia, proclaimed Nov. 11, 1940, as setting the example for other nations working to establish a new Europe on a democratic basis.

Germany Called 'Berserk'

Mr. Paderewski recalled that the forces of Poland and those of other overrun nations were today fighting alongside Britain in the battle for liberty. Mme. Olga Hurban, wife of the Czechoslovak Minister to the United States, declared the German nation had gone "berserk," and that there would be no peace until the menace was eliminated.

"The number of our allies is growing, and so is the help of the United States, for which we all feel grateful," she added.

Crown Prince Olav said the Norwegians were demonstrating they could never be a "race of slaves" and that every man, woman and child in Norway would play his or her part in "the future resurrection." Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, speaking from Ottawa, Canada, stressed that Dutch military and civil manpower, including the whole weight of the Netherlands Overseas Empire, had been thrown in on the side of democracy.

Rely on Democracies

Mlle. Eve Curie, speaking for Free France, declared, "We rely on the determination of England and her allies who have sworn to win this war. And we also rely on America."

Speaking for the United States, Colonel Donovan declared that dictators could command only two weapons in the battle against freedom: force and disunity. Force, he said, would be overcome by the greater force of free peoples armed not alone with cannon, but with truth and justice, hope and freedom. The weapon of disunity, he warned, was potent only so long as a confused world was not aware of it, and allowed its hates and prejudices to be enlarged and exploited.

The spirit of freedom and of brotherly love, he added, will triumph "like a mighty tidal wave that no wall can resist." America's answer to Europe's invaded nations, Colonel Donovan concluded, was: "You shall live again because our freedom under God cannot die."

Lehman Faces Bill Signing; Hurdle to Any Transit Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was back at his desk today to examine for signature or veto the 1,106 bills which the 1941 Legislature passed in its last whirlwind 10 days. After adjournment of the lawmakers on April 4, the Governor, who has a 30-day period for bill-signing, also went away, calling on President Roosevelt, whom he succeeded in the New York Governorship nine years ago, and making an inspection of New York soldiers at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Legislative labors had previously sent to the Governor 266 bills, and although the sum total is hefty, consensus is that the enactments in the main were well-considered with the Republican majority leadership record a definitive strengthener of party position.

The only major partisan fight that developed was the refusal of this leadership to grant the Governor a $1,000,000 fund to be used at State Defense Council discretion for emergencies and a $420,000 item for guarding armories. The Republican alternative was to approve grants, if, and when, the defense difficulties arose. Should the emergency reach war status, this would entail a special session, which all were joined in the devout wish would not be necessary.

Transit Strike Barrier

Immediately on the Governor's docket today is the controversial Wicks bill jammed through in the closing hours to limit the effect of the threatened subway strike by the Transport Workers Union in New York City, if not actually to bar such a strike. Adopted without argument in both houses, it would provide heavy penalties for City subway trainmen who leave their trains unattended. State labor forces were quick to pounce upon it, and the Fiorello H. La Guardia mayoralty prepared court action for a declaratory judgment to determine whether such a stoppage is already impossible under the Civil Service law. The Governor's hearing will bring City and union sides face to face on the issue.

Aside from this scheduled business, it appeared certain today that the Governor's list for earliest attention included the 49 bills to implement his defense program for the State. These, in which he has shown the keenest interest, make provision to protect the civil rights of draftees and guarantee their jobs upon return from service; safeguard pension and Civil Service rights of all State and municipal employees called to service; authorize the State to advance credit to cities for low-cost housing for workers in defense industries, and outlaw race discrimination in industry and government.

Training Defense Workers

Others include the Republican program bill to set up a $600,000 project for training defense industry workers, and authorize the mobilization of police forces, posting of defense plants against unauthorized entry and closing highways leading to them, strict penalties for sabotage of military stores.

The Governor must choose between two bills fixing lower rates of interest on small loans, an objective which had his earnest support, and also rated among concrete gains of the session are measures which would regulate installment selling to protect the consumer. Another 37 bills in this bracket are designed to help New York City out of its most pressing financial needs.

Strong popular indorsement goes with actions that require extension of Civil Service procedure to every governmental unit of the State, tax exemption for the Metropolitan Opera Company on that part of its property used for opera; the projected extension of State aid to kindergartens, in part offsetting the general cut in State aid to schools, and the requirement of financial responsibility from drivers involved in automobile mishaps.

Soviets Put Curb On Celebrations

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—Soviet officials have decided that too many celebrations and anniversaries constitute "a very unhealthy practice" and have ordered that they be sharply restricted.

The curb was ordered by the Council of Peoples' Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party which ruled that "celebration jubilees sometimes are converted into jubilean bacchanale."

Observance of anniversaries of organizations was limited to the 20th, 50th and 100th years "in case of eminent achievements," and birthday fetes were restricted to the fiftieth, sixtieth and seventy-fifth for persons who "rendered special services" and then the expenses must have State approval.

America's Master Named Commodore of U. S. Lines

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The appointment of Capt. Giles C. Stedman, master of the America, the country's largest liner, as Commodore of the United States Lines was announced by John M. Franklin, line President.

Captain Stedman holds many decorations for his rescues at sea. He has been master of several United States Lines ships, including the Manhattan and the Washington, and has been master of the America since its commissioning last summer. He is a native of Quincy, Mass.

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British Youngsters Delight In White House Egg Rolling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—Children, British and American, took over the White House today.

Some, like the 130 British refugee youngsters, came to an afternoon party by special invitation from Mrs. Roosevelt; thousands of others accepted the general invitation to do their Easter Monday egg-rolling on the south grounds of the mansion; and a few aggressive ones even used the occasion to do business.

Abetted by a rule that excludes from Washington's most famous egg-rolling grounds all adults not accompanied by a child under 10, dozens of youngsters spent the day selling their services to grownups from out of town.

When the grounds had been open only about an hour, one little girl boasted she had $1.50 stowed away in the big purse slung over her shoulder. Her less energetic companion admitted she had only 15 cents.

Mother's Little Helper

"But I really am not trying to make money," she confided. "I just want to help these people have a good time."

One little boy said a guard at the gate had made a pretense of interfering with his "racket" by going through his pockets to see how much he'd made, but he was sure he wasn't serious.

Called to California to attend the wedding of her son James, Mrs. Roosevelt was not able to receive any of her guests, but Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice President, took care of them in her place.

"Mrs. Roosevelt is very sorry she cannot be here today, but it gives me a good deal of pleasure to welcome you and wish you a very happy Easter Monday," Mrs. Wallace told the egg-rollers from the White House portico. Boy and Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves made a lane for her as she toured the grounds and thanked one of the six bands that helped liven the day for youngsters as they played games, tossed their bright colored eggs about like balls, and ate their sandwiches under the blooming magnolia trees under a hot sun that sent the temperature into the 80's.

President Greets Crowd

Just before starting for Griffith Stadium to toss out the ball for the opening game of the basball season between the Washington Senators and the New York Yankees, President Roosevelt made a brief appearance on the portico to greet the crowd.

From 3 to 5 p. m. the grounds were thrown open to the general public for a Marine Band concert.

"Children first" was also the rule at the inside party. The group of British refugees, ranging from six to 16 in age, were told when they were invited that they would bring only one adult for their group.

Attending Easter services at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church yesterday, President and Mrs. Roosevelt heard the Rev. Howard Wilkinson pray: "Give to all of us wisdom and strength to do our part in this day of world crisis. Grant that our country may now have vision to see and courage to do whatever is right and that peace and righteousness and justice may be established for the sake of all mankind."

The President's church was crowded to standing room during the service and the streets outside were lined with hundreds of tourists.

Mrs. Roosevelt wore a new outfit of violet shades.

Palestine Labor Committee Hears Nazis Will Be Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Declarations that America will stop Nazi Germany's "march to enslave all mankind" and that Palestine stands as a bulwark against totalitarian assault featured addresses at a dinner by the National Labor Committee for Palestine held in two sections at the Astor and Commodore hotels last night.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, majority leader of the Senate, spoke at the Astor and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, world Zionist leader, at the Commodore. Messages of greetings were received from President Roosevelt and Senator Robert F. Wagner.

Senator Barkley traced the history of Jewish persecutions from the time of Moses to the present and said another Pharaoh had arisen who "seeks to enslave all mankind."

"We have made up our minds in America that he shall not enslave mankind," he asserted. "It may require sacrifice; we've not begun to make any yet, nor even begun to suffer inconvenience. We've made some contributions to war relief and we've increased taxes a little. We're probably going to have to increase taxes some more and we might as well make up our minds to gird our loins a little tighter."

Dr. Weizmann declared that the future of civilization lies in the hands of Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt.

"I cannot say which is Aaron and which is Moses, for both are blessed with powerful oratory and powerful intellects," he continued, "but Churchill and Roosevelt are as two brothers with perfect coordination that goes beyond words. In their hands and in the hands of the two peoples whom they represent lies the future of humanity."

Dr. Weizmann held that when peace was restored, Palestine would have a place in the democratic world order.

Joseph Schlossberg, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, presented Israel Mereminski, Secretary of the Histadrut, Palestine labor federation, a check for $100,000 representing the first contribution in a campaign to raise $1,000,000 in the United States for the Palestine labor organization.

Roosevelts at Capital Church

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt, attending Easter services at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, heard a prayer for the defeat of "tyranny and aggression" and for the United States to have "vision to see and courage to do whatever is right" in a time of world crisis.

The Chief Executive appeared solemn and thoughtful as he entered the little gray stone church with Mrs. Roosevelt, dressed in her new violet outfit.

St. Thomas' was crowded to standing room during the service, and the streets outside were lined with people—many a part of the Capital's greatest influx of tourists.

Mrs. Roosevelt's frock was of hyacinth crepe topped with a lightweight, hem-length violet wool coat. Her bonnet was a wide-brimmed, shallow crown violet straw trimmed with a spray of flowers in purple tones. It had a wisp of veil in back. Her gloves were violet. Her bag and shoes were navy blue. On her coat lapel was a fabric chrysanthemum in purple tones.

Budapest Groups Arrive at Moscow

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—Staffs of the British, Belgian, and Netherlands legations in Hungary reached Moscow today after a 64-hour trip from Budapest. They were met by British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps. The same train brought members of the Yugoslav Legation from Bratislava, Slovakia. They were met by the Yugoslav Minister, Milan Gavrilovitch.

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America: Slave or Free?

36 Spiritual Freedom—How Acquired How Practiced and How Defended

By Peter V. Ross

What a delight to listen to a speaker at home in his subject. Have you not thought so as contributor after contributor to this series has held your attention? His words are those in everyday use. His illustrations and parallels, which are many, are drawn from objects and happenings familiar to all. Hence he puts his message within easy reach of listeners of whatever caliber. Children follow him, though the inquiry run wide and deep, while adults gain keener insight and gather richer inspiration.

How understandable, yet profound, is the speech, or rather the conversation, which grows out of the visit of Nicodemus to Jesus on the slope of Olivet in the silent hours of night. Nicodemus has heard of the sayings and doings of the Renowned Teacher in and about Jerusalem. Now he has come to ask: How can these things be? "Ye must be born again," urges Jesus, "born of water and of the Spirit." Then pointing to the swaying olive branch overhead he symbolizes: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

The Oneness of Things

A person whose outlook is material can entertain no more than a limited, inaccurate concept of himself and of his environment. He is bound to view life as suppressed and wearisome. He is submissive to all forms of servitude. Whereas he who rouses himself to the recognition that he is born of the Spirit beholds the unobstructed realm in which he is a free and unrestricted inhabitant.

Are there then two universes and two types of men? Not at all. The unillumined mentality fancies that man is material and mortal and that the world he lives in is of like quality. Whereas the illumined mentality sees man as a spiritual immortal, unfettered, and unafraid. Not two men, not two universes, but two aspects of man and of the same universe, the one true, the other false.

No fallacy works more mischief than duality. In the eternal oneness of things lies spiritual freedom: one Creator, who is Spirit; one universe and that immaterial and unobstructed; one man, and he spiritual, dauntless, inextinguishable.

The Realm of Security

Appraising man as mental and spiritual, we see why it is that we grow by the quality of thought we entertain and by the standard of conversation we carry on with ourselves. To think healthfully, nobly, and graciously—to abide in faith, hope, and charity—is to be absent from material appearances and present with reality. Then it is that consciousness clarifies and ascends. There is no limit to the height it may reach. Absolute or spiritual freedom is the ultimate.

He who glimpses the unobstructed world of reality, the boundless Life in which he moves and has his being, forgets his pain, his heaviness, his fear, his despair, his remorse. He gets to know himself as truly he is, a spiritual identity. He learns how safe and friendly is the universe in which he dwells. The nation in peril, uplifted by days of fervent expectant prayer, is delivered from its enemies. The Red Sea adventure is not a legend. Nor is Dunkirk a miracle. Each furnishes an example of an entire nation lifted out of a suppositious world of danger into the actual world of security. How close is security after all. It is not a question of place but of understanding.

Individual Discipline

People cannot be brought en masse under the beneficent banner of spiritual freedom. One by one must they come through experience born of intelligent effort. There must be a development of worthiness and soulfulness in individuals before there can be lasting capacity for any kind of freedom. Out of a community of such men and women may be formed an empire invulnerable to every type of oppression. Today if any man would build against the inroads of tyranny let him build for character in himself.

Here democracy offers a close analogy. The democratic temper must be ingrained in each individual before there can be an equitable rule of the people by the people. Greece was a commonwealth of highly developed citizens. Every man had the right, the urge, the necessity to think things out and be himself.

Hitlerism would forbid all this. It would blight and stultify, instead of foster initiative and self-reliance. The invasion of Greece by totalitarian hordes, whether from Persia or from Italy, was doomed to defeat. Greece still remains the schoolmaster of the world, and today sets an inspiring example of courageous determination, because in its culture the individual counts.

Ecclesiastical Reticence

Spiritual freedom receives less encouragement from the ecclesiastic than might be expected. Too often is he sparing of the instruction he imparts, fearful, so he argues, that people will misunderstand. It would be unjust to suspect he harbors the anxiety that, by sharing his learning with them, he will lose prestige and authority; although it is quite conceivable that he may feel concern lest his stock of knowledge be depleted by undue prodigality, forgetful that the vacuum produced by putting forth such as he has will be promptly filled to overflowing with a higher quality from the source which originally supplied the reservoir.

It was in this stifling mood that the church and state united in England to hound William Tyndale to martyrdom for daring to make the Bible readable by the plowboy—that Bible which has been the major factor in fortifying Britishers against the most barbarous blow ever struck at the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Let no one imagine that this harassing and withering disposition has departed from human nature.

To assume a superiority over those whom he would influence, may feed the vanity of the individual but it will divest him of all power of persuasion. Human intelligence has reached such heights in our times that no person should dare talk down to his audience. People are demanding enlightened doctrine from press and pulpit. They desire those things of the Spirit which abide while all else seems shifting sand. They resent, and rightly resent, the implication of immaturity.

Active Idealism

Spiritual growth, with the legitimate dominion it brings, is a slow process, confessedly. No one in these days pretends to have arrived. But he who holds thought and conduct in line with Principle, sets out in the right direction. Political, economic, and social freedom paves the way. The spiritually minded man is therefore intensely interested in these institutions. He loses no opportunity to advance them through energetic moral and tangible support. He finds that he can seldom do that which is absolutely right. He, therefore, chooses that which is nearest right in the circumstances, hopefully looking forward to the time when he may attain the absolute. He never can be charged, by practical men, with standing idly by in the presence of vital issues.

Sound idealism recognizes that the loss of social, political, or economic freedom jeopardizes spiritual freedom. True the slave can think and grow in grace but certainly not with the facility or to the extent that the free man can expand and achieve. Hence it is that the Christian is never an appeaser or compromiser when liberty is at stake. Religion and spirituality mellow the individual, most assuredly, but in so doing they do not dispossess him of the alertness, the courage, the resolution that go with patriotism and loyalty.

Eminent statesmen and military leaders see no inconsistency in turning to God for help, and at the same time relying on the most effective material means of defense, when their nation is wantonly attacked. In the face of the present unprovoked and world-wide assault on spiritual freedom, how does every right-minded man thrill when the head of one Christian nation announces: "We must be the great arsenal of democracy," and the head of another Christian nation, in the heat of conflict, responds: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Challenge to Apathy

Spiritual freedom is frequently put in jeopardy by less visible means than fleets and armies—by apathy and indifference, for example. It can be preserved, after all, only by being prized and practiced, and this vigilantly, constantly, industriously. The unused talent is lost. If the artisan abandons his craft, does not his right hand forget its cunning? Travelers during and following the World War were impressed with the efficiency of girls at the ticket window, the information desk, the customs counter. These new duties, which had become drudgery to men, were play to newly emancipated women.

Time was when politics attracted the best minds. There was no dearth of suitable timber for political posts. This is the ideal condition in government by the people for the people. When citizens neglect to participate in public affairs in order that they may pursue the adventures of business or professional careers, democracy is sure to wane. Likewise, if Christians do not practice their professions, Christianity must lose its vitality.

The totalitarians assume that this period of decadence has arrived. They reckon that the hour has struck for demolishing democratic and Christian civilization. Greatly do they err. Militant materialism, destitute of rationality, invariably goes down in confusion and defeat when challenged by moral and spiritual forces. "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth" is not sounding brass; neither is the assurance, "He disappointeth the devices of the crafty." Both are undefeatable facts.

Recapture of Enthusiasm

The zeal and enthusiasm for democracy, for Christianity, for spiritual freedom must be recaptured. Lethargy and inertia have brought them perilously near the precipice. There is still time to arouse ourselves and act heroically, but none too much. Every man and woman should fervently pray that his nation proceed wisely and swiftly in the crisis. Each day should they set aside time to realize: "God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved."

Their prayer should extend to insisting that individuals in places of responsibility have the courage and the resourcefulness to play their parts in the world drama with alacrity. Does not His presence go with civilians and soldiers alike, and from it can they not gather strength commensurate with the demands of the occasion? Malign forces carry within themselves the seeds of their own destruction. They have no intelligence. They border on lunacy. We should say and realize these facts, consistently, thankfully, expectantly. The word thus put forth will not return void; it will accomplish that whereunto it is sent. Writes Charles Mackay in "The Good Time Coming":

"Cannon-balls may aid the truth,
But thought's a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid;—
Wait a little longer."

Technique of Defense

Every citizen should recognize that not chance but undeviating divine Mind directs the world and its affairs. Every righteous man and every righteous nation has the backing of this Mind. Confronted by its insistent purpose, all selfish ambitions and warring tyrannies must give way. Divine intelligence operates through every principled individual. Any moment it can voice to some listening ear a sure means for stopping submarine warfare. We should expect this revelation. We should expect a revelation of other methods for eliminating all destructive motives and agencies, that civilization may ripen and humanity fulfill its exalted destiny.

An external mental activity, more devastating than lethargy, must be dealt with. Who can fail to observe that designing groups are methodically trying to hypnotize and incapacitate individuals and nations? Sometimes this villainy produces a drowsy sense of security to be followed with an open onslaught by physical force. Witness the plight of the democracies this moment! Other mental propaganda puts in circulation the doctrine that a certain race has an efficiency, even a superiority over other races which entitles it to dominate the world. Is not the conspicuous example of this perfidy in full swing today?

For again the storm has broken. Still the hypnotism is only half suspected or understood, because those now desperately battling with the monster, even those ground under his heel, can be heard to marvel at his cleverness and invincibility. The smug isolationist, enveloped in the same hypnotism, fancies that distance lends immunity; while the cringing appeaser would, for the sake of a brief wretched peace, sacrifice the achievements of the ages.

But let us not be disconcerted. The sword of Spirit is at hand. An outstanding President of the United States of America, when warned of the silent active hostility of opponents, observed, in effect: There is no mind to think or voice this enmity; no medium to transmit it; no audience to entertain it. Do not these keen observations hint a technique for successful defense against malicious thought? Here do we have the impenetrable shield of faith.

Overthrow of Fear

We are not helpless in the confusion and turmoil of the times. We have the capacity to extinguish, unobtrusively and finally, the fanatical influences bent on abolishing freedom of thought and operation. And our weapon is of the sort that the mental aggressor cannot see or cope with. Our weapon is the verity that Principle—intelligent,

Continued on Page 21, Column 2

Ship Program Hits New Peak In Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—America's need for and determination to obtain additional shipping was underlined here by over-the-weekend events which included disclosure in a survey that the Maritime Commission's merchant marine expansion program had reached a new peak with 12 vessels completed since Jan. 1 last.

At the same time, Crown Prince Olaf of Norway visited the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyards in Brooklyn, where seven Norwegian vessels are undergoing repairs. A report, lacking confirmation, was that the visit, arranged in secrecy, was in connection with the possible sale of the vessels to the United States Government.

In its shipping survey, the monthly bulletin of the American Bureau of Shipping reported that present Maritime Commission contracts called for construction of 200 emergency freighters of 6,800 tons each, known as "ugly ducklings." A total of 542 vessels with an estimated 3,029,325 gross tons were under construction or contract for in American yards on April 1, the bulletin reported. The figures, it said, cover only vessels to be classified with the American Bureau.

In addition, there are four tankers under contract for foreign operation, which will not be classified by the Bureau. Sixty emergency vessels are also being built for Britain in American yards, which will be classified abroad. The Maritime Commission's replacement program, originally set at 500 ships to be completed over a 10-year period, now stands at 198 vessels of 1,509,416 gross tons delivered, building or contracted for, according to the Bureau.

The "ugly duckling" vessels, which will be constructed on new ways now being set up, will be 416 feet long, nearly 57 feet in the beam and with a depth of 37 feet, 4 inches. Acceleration of the shipbuilding program, it was said, may be seen in a comparison of vessels delivered in 1939, 1940 and the first three months of 1941. Twenty-one vessels were completed in 1939. 42 in 1940, while in three months of 1941, 12 vessels have been turned over in completed form.

Yugoslav Envoy Clears U. S. Of Charge of Secret Pledges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Repudiation of rumors that Yugoslavia, now fighting desperately against Nazi assault, had received secret pledges of American support if it would revolt and install a regime unfriendly to the Axis had today been put categorically on record by Constantin Fotitch, Minister of Yugoslavia to the United States.

Mr. Fotitch, in a letter printed in the New York Times today also denied he had discussed such matters with the State Department or Col. William J. Donovan, who recently returned home from Europe as an unofficial envoy of the President. He said he had first met Colonel Donovan in Washington on April 3, last.

"Colonel Donovan's friendship for Yugoslavia is well known and appreciated," Mr. Fotitch wrote. "But no matter what promises might have been made to Yugoslavia, I assure you that they would have had no determining effect if the Yugoslav people had not revolted against the unpopular policy of the former Regency and the Government of Mr. Cvetkovich. It is important to emphasize and keep in mind that the overthrow of the Regency originated among the masses of the people through Nationwide manifestations of opposition to the tri-partite pact.

No Army Conspiracy

"In response to this expression of the national will, the political leaders of the Country, in cooperation with the heads of the Army, created the new Government. The revolt thus was not the result of a secret conspiracy of Army generals. The policy of the new Government to resist Nazi aggression was not imposed upon the people. On the contrary, it was adopted by the Government in response to an irresistible demand of the Yugoslav nation. My people made their choice consciously, they know both their friends and enemies.

"The accepted their destiny fully aware that by paying the gruesome price of sacrifice they are rendering a great service to the people of Great Britain and Greece and assuring for themselves an honorable place in history. Is it not fair to give them credit for that much, at least?"

The Yugoslav Minister said that although no direct pledges of aid by the United States, there was no doubt that the moral support and promise of material assistance by the United States to all countries resisting Axis demands had been a "powerful factor in the course of events" in his homeland.

Believed in America

"But from the very beginning of the crisis which led to the formation of the present Yugoslav Government and to war with Germany and Italy," he continued, "the Yugoslav people and its political leaders had no doubt that the American Government and the powerful American Nation would fully support the efforts of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia to defend its sovereignty after all its efforts to maintain peace and live on friendly terms with all its neighbors proved to be of no avail. . . .

"The conception of life and the political philosophy of the Yugoslav people are fundamentally the same as those prevailing in the United States and it is this identity of views and aspirations which explains the Yugoslav faith in America and which accounts for the American determination to assist Yugoslavia in the present crisis. After the collapse of France, which had been a symbol of liberty for many decades, my Nation saw in the United States and Great Britain the only hope for a better future and the only guarantee of security."

Petain-Chosen Professor Refused Post by Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—Dr. Paul Hazard, visiting professor of French literature at Columbia University until recalled by Premier Marshal Philippe Pétain to the rectorship of the University of Paris last January, has been rejected for this post in Occupied France by German officials, it was announced at Columbia.

Letters from Dr. Hazard, whose first-hand acquaintance with America dates from 1923 and who had been hailed for the appointment as "an ambassador of good will for the United States," reported that he has not been confirmed for the post. The news came to both Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University, where the French scholar lectured in alternate years since 1932, and to Prof. Horatio Smith, head of the university's French Department. To Dr. Smith, Dr. Hazard stated that he and several colleagues were starting a new curriculum in the University of Lyons in Unoccupied France.

Haile Selassie Tells Plans For a Modernized Ethiopia

Continued from Page 1

to the interior of the Abyssinian plateau. By this time the Italians were looking for him and almost daily their planes tried to bomb him.

When Burye was captured the Emperor's camp moved there, he walking most of the 70-odd miles. By then he and his patriot movement were on firm ground.

"It is poetic and divine justice that Ethiopia, the first country to succumb to aggression, should be the first liberated and restored," the Emperor told me. "Others will follow in due course."

"Please convey to your American readers my deep affection and admiration for your country which always has manifested such deep sympathy for the Ethiopian cause."

Centralization First Aim

He then, in replying to my questions, briefly discussed the internal problem, the need for centralization and the replacement of the feudal principle of local government that still prevails. In its place, he said, must be put a unified national concept.

He had studied educational methods abroad, he said, and planned to establish a widespread school system. Scholarships would be established to send young folk to England and America to study. The flow of consumers goods into backward areas which the Italians deliberately restricted would be encouraged and a national currency system introduced to gradually supersede the outmoded and unwieldy Maria Theresa thalers which are still the chief medium of exchange and which the Italian lira never succeeded in displacing.

Foreign capital would be encouraged to help develop the country's vast natural resources.

Finally—and on this point the Emporer talked guardedly—some form of constitutional government must be introduced.

On this hopeful note the interview ended.

On a horse lent by His Majesty and escorted by members of the Imperial bodyguard I picked my way back to my own camp through the gathering dusk.

German Conductor Seeks Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—In the nineteenth year since he first came to the United States, Bruno Walter, German conductor, his wife and their daughter, Mrs. Lotte Arbenalt, have applied for first papers to become United States citizens. The application was announced through Leo Taub, the conductor's attorney, and necessitated a trip to Montreal for re-entry as quota immigrants. Mr. Walter had been in this country since November, 1939, as a visitor from France where he was made an honorary citizen in October, 1938, after the Anschluss made it impossible to return to Austria, his home since the Hitler ascendancy in Germany.

The present musical season saw Mr. Walter's debut as an operatic conductor here at the Metropolitan Opera House, and he had previously identified himself with the New York Symphony and Philharmonic-Symphony orchestras.

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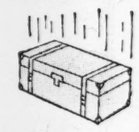

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(IF YOU DO, DON'T READ ANY FURTHER)

DIVIDEND CHECK

LOCAL INSURANCE AGENT

Because here are some facts that you definitely should know about fire insurance. First, only an AGENCY MUTUAL company can offer you the benefits of mutual insurance plus the service of your local agent. Second, for 116 years the Norfolk and Dedham (an Agency) Mutual Fire Insurance Company has averaged to pay more than 20% dividends yearly. Third, 70% of this company's assets are FREE SURPLUS. Ask your agent about the security and savings to be enjoyed thru a Norfolk and Dedham policy.

OVER A CENTURY OF SAVINGS

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ASK YOUR OWN INSURANCE AGENT

Text of Pact Linking Japan and Soviet Union

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—The texts of the Soviet-Japanese Pact and frontier declaration as announced yesterday by Tass, official Soviet news agency:

A Neutrality Pact between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Japan.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, guided by a desire to strengthen peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, decided to conclude a pact on neutrality, for the purpose of which they appointed as their representatives:

For the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

For His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Yosuke Matsuoka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jusanmin, Cavalier of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, First Class; and Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the U. S. S. R., Lieutenant General, Jusanmin, Cavalier of The Order of the Rising Sun, First Class, and The Order of the Golden Kite, Fourth Class—who, after the exchange of their credentials, which were found in due and proper form, agreed on the following:

Article 1. Both contracting parties undertake to maintain peaceful and friendly relations between them and mutually respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the other contracting party.

Article 2. Should one of the contending parties become the object of hostilities on the part of one or several third powers, the other countracting party will observe neutrality throughout the duration of the conflict.

Article 3. The present pact comes into force from the day of its ratification by both contracting parties and remains valid for five years. In case neither of the contracting parties denounces the pact one year before expiration of the term, it will be considered automatically prolonged for the next five years.

Article 4. The present pact is subject to ratification as soon as possible. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Tokyo also as soon as possible.

In confirmation whereof the above-named representatives signed the present pact in two copies, drawn up in the Russian and Japanese languages, and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in Moscow April 13, 1941, which corresponds to the 13th day of the fourth month of the 16th Year of Showa.

Signed by Molotoff, Yosuke Matsuoka, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa.

Declaration

In conformity with the spirit of the Neutrality Pact concluded April 13, 1941, between the U. S. S. R. and Japan, the Governments of the U. S. S. R. and Japan in the interests of ensuring peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries, solemnly declare that the U. S. S. R., pledges to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of Manchukuo, and Japan pledges to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Moscow, April 13, 1941, signed on behalf of the Government of the U. S. S. R. by Molotoff; on behalf of the Government of Japan by Yosuke Matsuoka and Yoshitsugu Tatekawa.

"Jusanmin," used in the above text, is a title defining the standing of aJapanese at court and is usually translated "junior grade of the third rank."

Battlefront on Balkan Peninsula

By a Staff Artist

Axis-Allied Conflict at a Glance

Black arrows indicate points of attack of Axis forces. White arrows are points of Yugoslav resistance. Striped arrows show Hungarian advance for recapture of districts formerly lost to Yugoslavia. Dotted line was the line defended by British and Greek forces prior to today's withdrawal.

Behind Moscow Pact: China the Pawn?

By William Henry Chamberlin
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The signature of a five-year neutrality pact with Japan is the most important development in Soviet foreign policy since the Soviet-German pact of Aug. 23, 1939. The motives that have impelled Joseph Stalin to come to terms with Japan are not unlike those which prompted the earlier deal with Adolf Hitler. There is the desire to canalize aggression elsewhere, away from his own frontiers. There is the strong possibility that, just as the Soviet-German "non-aggression pact" soon proved to be a pact of mutual aggression against Poland, so the agreement with Japan may be at the expense of China.

Another factor involved in the pact is the growing Soviet concern about the forward march of the Nazi legions in the Balkans. The subjugation of Yugoslavia and Greece, as an end in itself, would not have been worth a major war to Herr Hitler. It would have been more to his interest to continue to draw supplies from these countries by means of normal trade. Yugoslavia and Greece are stepping stones to bigger adventures, quite probably to a drive through Turkey to the Mosul oil wells and then down through Syria against the Suez Canal. Mr. Stalin cannot be happy at the prospect of a Germany controlling Russia's outlet from the closed Black Sea at Istanbul, dominating the southern coast of the Black Sea, coming into close proximity to the largest Soviet oil deposits in the Baku region of the Caspian Sea.

By ostentatiously disengaging himself from any possibility of conflict with Japan in the Orient, Mr. Stalin may hope to present a stronger front to Herr Hitler in Europe. But so tortuous is Mr. Stalin's foreign policy that the pact with Japan can be read in two ways—as an attempt to strengthen his position in Europe by announcing a passive policy in Asia, and as a new instance of co-operation with Herr Hitler.

Pleasing to Nazis

For there can be no doubt that Germany has been eager to see the pact concluded and it would not be surprising if Herr Hitler's intercession had been a decisive factor in giving Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka a resounding diplomatic victory as the climax of a trip that began under rather discouraging auspices.

It is part of Germany's world strategy to induce Japan to attack Great Britain in the Far East as soon as possible. If a Japanese move against Malaya and the Dutch East Indies brings the Island Empire into conflict with the United Stafes this is all the better, from the standpoint of the Wilhelmstrasse. For this will mean a diversion of American attention and naval resources and supplies to the Pacific at the moment when a climactic phase is being reached in the Battle of the Atlantic.

It would be premature to say that yesterday's pact makes an aggressive Japanese southward move inevitable. But it certainly is a loud warning signal. For one of the arguments which Japanese moderates have used in opposing such a southward move has been the potential threat of the Soviet Union. This argument has now been removed.

A second argument has been the heavy Japanese military commitments in China. It is too soon to predict with certainty the effect of the pact on China; but some disquieting possibilities must be faced. The Soviet Government recognizes Manchukuo and Japan recognizes the Soviet puppet dependency of Outer Mongolia. This is only an acknowledgment of an existing de facto situation. But there may be more important unwritten clauses in the pact of verbal understandings.

It is at least possible that the Soviet Union, in return for a Japanese acceptance of a Soviet sphere of influence which would include Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) and the Communist-dominated areas of northwestern China, might stop its aid to Chiang Kai-shek and acknowledge Japan's hegemony in North China and in the Yangtze Valley. Chinese Communists, under orders from Moscow, may begin to denounce Chiang Kai-shek as a "counter revolutionary" and to raise a furore about "Anglo-American imperialism," forgetting about the Japanese brand.

There may be more than an accidental coincidence between the pact and the recent conflicts between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists. At the best the pact is not favorable to the interests of China, which has always benefited from strained relations between Russia and Japan. At the worst it may seriously cripple China's powers of resistance.

It is interesting to note that the terms of the pact do not bear out predictions of sweeping Japanese territorial concessions (including North Manchuria and the southern part of Sakhalin) to the Soviet Union. Such forecasts were based on a miscalculation of the realities of the situations, on an overestimate of Soviet bargaining power and an underestimate of Japanese strength.

A question that emerges more insistently than ever after the conclusion of this pact is: Where will the Soviet Union fight? The probable answer, in my opinion, is only on the very last line of defense, only when and if Herr Hitler sends his mechanized forces into the rolling plains of the Ukraine. In the event that Turkey should resist the Nazi pressure that is sure to come after the end of the campaigns in Greece and Yugoslavia, the pallid verbal encouragement which the Soviets have given to the Yugoslavs might be supplemented by some surreptitious shipments of munitions across the Black Sea or across the Caucasian frontier. But that Mr. Stalin would send his much purged Red Army against the Reichswehr so long as he had even the proverbial Chinaman's chance of staying out of war is highly improbable, even in a world of swift movement and spectacular surprises.

'Appeasement' Seen By Chinese Paper

By the Associated Press

Chungking, April 14

The influential Chinese newspaper Ta Kung Pao headlined news of Japanese-Soviet Russian pact: "Soviet appeasement of Japan." It declared that the Conference at Singapore between the British Ambassador to China, Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr, and British military and naval officials would have to weigh carefully the implications of the accord. War in the Pacific was brought closer, it declared.

Observers here expressed keen interest in the reaction of Chinese Communists, who up to now have insisted that a Japanese Soviet agreement was impossible. Some sources said that if the Communists continued to follow Moscow, their position in China would deteriorate seriously.

U. S. Ready to Stand Firm If Japanese Threaten Again

Continued from Page 1

no surprise at the State Department comparable to that produced by the Soviet-German agreement of August, 1939. It has been known for a long time that Japan has been seeking such a pact and that it has been a major point in German foreign policy to bring Russia and Japan together at least until the war in Europe is over.

It is for this reason that the pact is viewed as another triumph for German diplomacy and as a consequent set-back, however limited it may prove to be, for Great Britain and the United States.

In his remarks on the agreement, Secretary Hull would not express an opinion on the section in which the "U. S. S. R. pledges to respect the territorial integrity and inviolability of Manchukuo and Japan pledges to respect the integrity and inviolability of the Mongolian People's Republic."

While it is recognized that Russia does not formally accord recognition to Japan's conquest of Manchuria, the Russian pledge is interpreted here as doing substantially that.

State Department officials are silent on whether the pact will cause any change in America's increasingly friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union. As a result of long conversations between Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles and Soviet Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky the United States Government has publicly commended Russian "neutrality" and has permitted moderate shipments of raw materials and finished products to be shipped to the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

It seems certain, however, that the accord will greatly strengthen those who contend that Russia is wholly insincere in its foreign policy and that the United States should refuse to send equipment and material of any type or shape to the Soviet Union. It is also assumed that the pact will be one more black eye for Communism throughout the rest of the world.

Not a Real Settlement?

The pact is viewed in some quarters as confirmation of the belief that Soviet Russia, no matter how much it might wish to give the impression of opposing the Axis, would never do so actually and that its reportedly chaotic military and economic condition would force it to come to terms with Germany and its partners whenever Berlin decided to lay down the law to Moscow.

There is widespread agreement that the accord was fashioned under the stress of circumstances and that it does not represent any real settlement of long-standing Russo-Japanese problems despite the fact that it may usher in a period in which all will be "sweetness and light" on the surface. This does not mean though, that a temporary rapprochement of Russia and Japan cannot have unfavorable results for the democracies on more than one front, it is argued.

On one point there appears to be universal agreement and that is the new accord definitely ends what was left of the Anti-Comintern Pact, even though the latter had been pretty thoroughly shredded by the Russo-German agreement.

Diplomats here are fearful lest the accord be interpreted as a patching up of all Russo-Axis disagreements thereby weakening the will of such nations as Turkey to present a bold front to Nazi aggression.

Axis Sees Freer Hand for Japan in Pacific

By the Associated Press

The Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact signed yesterday in Moscow was outwardly hailed by official circles in Berlin and Rome as another Axis triumph. Most totalitarian capitals viewed the pact as freeing Japan's hand in the South Pacific.

Berlin—In the opinion of authorized German quarters, the new Japanese-Russian neutrality pact frees Japan's hands in the Far East.

With nothing to fear from Russia, Japan evidently is greatly strengthened in its relations toward the United States and Britain in the Orient, German observers said. It was stated that so far as Germany is concerned the pact will have the most important bearing on the establishment of new orders in Europe and Asia.

Tokyo—The new Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact "definitely is a blow to the activities and policies of the United States in the Pacific," the newspaper Yomiuri declared today.

The newspaper Asahi described the treaty as "a nonaggression pact" which will "certainly strengthen the three-power alliance."

The agreement, which observers said would alter many aspects of the Far Eastern picture, was described by the newspaper Nichi Nichi as a document which means that the "diplomatic offensive of the Axis front has reached a stage to achieve the final fruits.

Rome — The Russian-Japanese neutrality pact was greeted in Italian political circles as a diplomatic triumph for the Axis lineup of Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Although the new treaty did not bring Soviet Russia in as an Axis member, the pact still would serve the war plans of the Axis powers, sources here said.

Observers declared Japan now has a freer hand in China so far as Russia is concerned, and more easily could aid Germany against the United States in the Pacific if such a step should be deemed necessary.

Vichy — Informed diplomatic circles in Vichy viewed the signature of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact as a go-ahead signal for Japan against the Netherlands Indies, and perhaps even against Singapore.

The new diplomatic step generally was interpreted in Vichy as a move to get the United States so involved in the Pacific with Japan that it would be impossible for it to send effective aid to Britain.

Hong Kong — The Japanese Russian neutrality treaty was featured here in the Chinese press, which predicted that the pact would cause a further strain in United States-Japanese relations.

The terms of the treaty would permit the transfer of Japanese troops from Manchukuo for a southward push in the Pacific, "thereby constituting a grave menace toward the United States," one newspaper commented.

Singapore — Singapore's government-controlled radio broadcast the comment that the Soviet-Japanese neutrality pact would not necessarily have any immediate effect in Southeastern Asia.

The commentator declared that nothing in the printed version of the pact would prevent Russia from continuing to supply material to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chinese forces.

Soy Bean Now All Through With Its Natural Black 'Eye'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — They've eliminated the black eye in soy beans. The "eye" is characteristic of many varieties of soy beans and is formed where the bean is attached to the pod. In milling, this black portion enters the flour and causes an objectionable color, and considerable importance is thus attached to the results of experiments with soy beans in the Inland Empire that have originated a soy bean free from this "black eye" defect.

The experimenting has been done by the Jacklin Seed Company of Spokane in the program of five years and has culminated with the significant announcement of the purchase of the rights and stocks of this company's soy beans, by the Centennial Flouring Mills, one of the dominant milling organizations of this section of the United States.

The Centennial concern will control all supplies of the Jacklin variety of seed and will continue on an expanding scale the experimental work which Mr. Jacklin began.

It is understood that for the present the Centennial Mills will devote its soy bean growing activities to the increasing of its seed supplies. All the production of the seasons of 1941 and 1942 will be devoted to seed uses. Contracting the growing of its seed to selected growers in numerous areas of eastern Washington, the company, on the basis of the results obtained on both dry and irrigated land, will be able to determine the areas best adapted to commercial production.

The milling company explains that it is interested in the soy bean both as a new cash crop for the wheat growing lands of this region and as a source of added diversification.

Pact Increases Likelihood Of Japanese Drive to South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 14—The possibility of a Japanese attack southward is believed to have been increased greatly as a result of yesterday's Moscow pact. However, observers feel the Russo-Japanese agreement doesn't necessarily herald an immediate drive.

The Kremlin's adherence to the agreement, it is felt, is due to Russia's primary concern with the Balkans. For the British military and diplomatic defeats in Libya, the Balkans and Iraq have been the subject of close Russian attention.

The hands of Japanese advocates of southward expansion have been immeasurably strengthened through the Russian promise to respect the present Manchurian borders and to maintain neutrality in the event of a Pacific war. However, it is generally believed the Japanese Navy at the present time is unwilling to risk a final showdown fight against the American and British Navies, therefore Japan probably will increase its pressure on Indo-China, Thailand and the East Indies while keeping military action as a potential threat. Only an outright British defeat in Greece and Libya, it is believed, would be sufficient to signal the attack.

Meanwhile, the significance of the Russian recognition of Japan's sovereignty over Manchukuo—in return for Japanese recognition of Russian control of outer Mongolia—is not to be missed. Recent dispatches from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, have been busy reiterating that the puppet state is destined to play a role in any conflict in the Pacific.

"Whether or not Manchukuo joins the war it is merely a question what form Manchukuo's co-operation with Japan will take," it is asserted. Foreign nationals of nations engaged in a war against Japan will not be treated in the same as those of neutral nations, it is declared, because of the "special relationship" existing between Japan and the puppet nation she set up out of parts of China torn away 10 years ago.

What other direct assistance Japan would demand from Manchukuo is not specified but it is added that the Nanking Government, in addition to Manchukuo, "would at least give moral assistance to Japan."

This latter suggestion is in line with the reports from Nanking that a movement is underway there for the Nanking Government to declare war on Great Britain, partly as a "token assistance" to Germany by Japan and partly as a step in the latter's aim to clear European interests out of China through the agency of Chinese themselves.

Whether coincidental or not the sporadic anti-British campaign in North China, carried on from time to time at Japanese instigation, is reported reviving again. The Peiping Anti-British Association, whose activities cover the four provinces of the north, has just issued a seven point program and urges its members to carry it out without delay.

The program is:

1. Order landlords to cancel their contracts with British lessees.
2. Collect full information regarding British trade in North China.
3. Make a census of premises occupied by Britons.
4. Collect data regarding the kind and quantity of merchandise in British hands.
5. Secure full information on British subjects in the area.
6. Follow the movements of British subjects from town to town and determine the reasons for the travel.
7. Spread anti-British propaganda.

Soviet, Japan Sign Accord; Neutrality, Friendship Pledged

MOSCOW, April 14 (AP)—For the first time since the Bolshevik revolution 24 years ago, Soviet Russia and Japan were bound together today in a neutrality pact regarded by observers here as the most important diplomatic stroke since the Moscow-Berlin accord of 1939 which preceded the German march into Poland.

The accord, which pledges each nation to remain neutral in the event the other is made "the object of hostilities on the part of one or several third powers," was the main prize of Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's three-week European tour to Moscow, Berlin and Rome.

Mr. Matsuoka left for Tokyo only a short time after signing the pact. Joseph Stalin saw him off, the first time Mr. Stalin ever has been known to pay such a tribute to a visting statesman.

The treaty, valid for five years, pledges the two powers to respect each other's "territorial integrity and inviolability."

It was accompanied by a declaration specifying that Japan would respect the borders of the Russian-dominated Outer Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet would do the same for Japanese-sponsored Manchukuo.

"The Neutrality Pact and Declaration published today," said Pravda, the Communist Party organ, "are documents of vast political significance, since they constitute an important step for the improvement of relations between the U. S. S. R. and Japan, whose Governments are guided in this case by a 'desire to strengthen peaceful and friendly relations between the two countries.'"

Ends Frontier Quarrels

Pravda's statement was made in an editorial circulated by Tass, official Russian news agency.

It said the Declaration "puts an end to all petty frontier conflicts" of the two.

"The importance of the Neutrality Pact is all the greater," Pravda continued, "since it was signed at a moment when a second imperialist war continues spreading and involves more countries.

"At such a moment normalization and improvement of relations between the U. S. S. R. and Japan is a very important step in the cause of peace and fully conforms to the Soviet Union's policy of peaceful relations with all its neighbors and other countries."

Furthermore, Pravda asserted, the agreement paves the way for "settlement of remaining outstanding issues between the U. S. S. R., and Japan, including the Fishing Convention and Trade Treaty."

Pravda added that now "all obstacles" were removed.

The agreement is all-embracing, it continued, declaring that the two countries will be good neighbors and "not hinder each other in the realization of their historic tasks."

While Russia was putting the seals to her nonaggression pact in the East, the official press gave prominent display to a Foreign Office Communiqué reproving Hungary for invading a Slav nation, Yugoslavia.

Significant Point

"Considered especially significant" was the Foreign Office's reference to Hungary's own national minorities and the danger to Hungary should she become involved in trouble.

[The Carpatho-Ukraine is largely inhabited by a people kindred to Russia's Ukrainians.]

The rebuke to Hungary was similar but more outspoken than the one administered Bulgaria six weeks ago for permitting German troops to enter the country.

The papers also gave an extensive account of a radiocast by the Yugoslav Premier, Gen. Dusan Simovitch, in which he was reported to have stressed the "friendship between Yugoslavia and the U. S. S. R."

These expressions of the attitude of the Soviet toward events in the Balkans, all of which it has been emphasized are in the interests of peace, recently have been reinforced by two other actions: reaffirmation of an accord of friendship and nonaggression with Turkey and—on the eve of the German invasion—completion of a Treaty of Friendship and Nonaggression with Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile the German Ambassador to Russia, Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, and Slovak Minister Franz Tiso left for consultations with their Governments in Berlin and Bratislava.

Slovakia is a part of German-protected Czecho-Slovakia, of which Hungary also got a slice in Carpatho-Ukraine.

By a Staff Artist

Russia and Japan in Accord

Russia agrees to respect the territorial integrity of Japanese-controlled Manchukuo, while Japan recognizes the Soviet's special position in Outer Mongolia.

Russo-Japanese Pact Signed

Continued from Page 1

even described it as Humpty-Dumptyish, referring, of course, to Humpty Dumpty's admission in "Alice Through the Looking Glass" that "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean."

Certainly the published terms of agreement leave much to the imagination. Apparently no reference was made to Japan's membership in the three-power Axis group, nor are there any customary references to the validity of previous treaties.

Each power promises neutrality if the other power is attacked, but what the Soviet would do if, for instance, Japan were attacking a power in the Pacific does not appear to be specified.

No Free Hand Given

At all events German and Japanese hopes of a free hand for Japan do not seem to have been fulfilled. Nor do German predictions of last autumn before Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff went to Berlin that the Soviet was about to become an active Axis partner appear any nearer realization.

As for the effect on China of the new pact, opinion here differs. The diplomatic correspondent of The Times, of London, says the Soviet makes no promise to forego aid to China. On the other hand a daily commentator considers that the Russian attitude to the China war is bound to change. Now that the Soviet has formally made friends with an "aggressor" and recognized Manchukuo it is hardly likely to continue either its enthusiasm or material support for the Chinese cause, says the quoted correspondent.

Hostility Denied

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Soviet Russia is ready to sign a nonaggression pact in the interests of peace with any country, Russian circles said today. They asserted that the new Japanese-Soviet neutrality agreement was without implications of hostility to any nation, east or west.

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President Seeks Wider Sentiment for Convoys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—The lines of political and public debate are now forming behind the most urgent issue with which the war today confronts the American people: Shall the United States see that American aid gets to Britain?

There is every evidence that the Administration is ready to authorize convoys in one form or another but that President Roosevelt is restrained from acting until it is clear that public opinion will support his decision.

Thus the crystalization of popular judgment within the next few days, certainly within the next two weeks, will give the answer to the most significant action which the United States is now called upon to determine because of the course of the war.

The struggle to win public opinion to one side or the other of this issue is now getting seriously under way.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, which has led every major crusade to support larger aid to Britain, directly advocated today the immediate use of American naval forces for convoy purposes.

Paint a Dark Picture

It pointed out that sinkings are going to rise rather than fall. It declared that even if the sinkings could be held to their present level, the loss would be some 5,500,000 tons a year and that such an amount is far more than double any possible replacements in 1941. It concludes, in effect, that the crucial Battle of the Atlantic is being lost, that American aid is being frustrated, unless the United States acts to see that the arms it is manufacturing reach their destination.

"This grave situation," the Committee says, "must be viewed in conjunction with British disasters in the Balkans and Africa, and their consequent need for more tonnage in the Mediterranean. It points directly toward the conclusion that American warships are needed, either under the British Flag or our own, to cut down losses by protecting convoys."

Opposition to convoys is not absent.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leading isolationist opponent of the lend-lease bill, told correspondents that the use of convoys must be considered tantamount to entering the war, and criticized President Roosevelt's action in opening the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden to American shipping as "an asinine policy" that might force the United States to fight single-handedly in all parts of the world.

"The warmongers in France have destroyed the French Republic and the warmongers in England have all but destroyed the British Empire," he said in a statement. "The same type of warmongers will destroy the United States if we keep on letting our sentiments rather than our judgment control our policies.

"Of course if one wants to get us into the war the way to do it is to take more and more chances on sending our ships where they are most likely to be blown up.

"If American ships are destroyed," he added, "an effort will be made to involve the country in war. The people should realize that if we get into this war the chances are very great that we'll be fighting all over the world—and we'll be doing it alone."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared that Chairman Sol Bloom's advocacy of convoys showed that "he is openly for war."

Bloom for Convoys

Mr. Bloom had said earlier that the President had the authority under the Constitution to use convoys and felt that the decision should be left to the President.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri remarked ironically that "if we most fast enough we may be able to get there (the Red Sea) by the time the Germans do."

Questioning the Administration's foreign and defense policies in another direction, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio doubted whether President Roosevelt had the right to set up a new office of price administration and civilian supply without specific congressional authorization and disclosed that he was studying several of Mr. Roosevelt's recent executive orders to determine whether he had exceeded his authority.

Hard to Hold Him Down

Senator Taft declared he was "a good deal concerned about the tendency of the President to act without authority."

"If he can set up a price-fixing agency without congressional authorization, Congress might just as well pack up and go home," he said. "If he can do that he can practically run the Government by decree."

Mr. Taft added that there may be some question whether Mr. Roosevelt had the right to reach an agreement this week for the defense of Greenland without submitting the proposal to the Senate as a treaty.

Discussing the President's order creating the National Mediation Board the Senator observed that "it reads almost like a statute; it looks almost like legislation."

Countering the broad position of the isolationist leaders, the Aid-the-Allies Committee indicated today that it would resume and redouble its nationwide campaign to bring home to the people the urgency of the problem with which the country is now faced.

"The tragic disasters in the Balkans today show most clearly the critical nature of the danger facing America," Ernest W. Gibson, Jr., Chairman of the Committee, said in a statement. "The people of this country still fail to perceive the terrible nearness of this danger. They have not realized even now, or they refuse to believe, that Hitler means to dominate the world. Just a week ago, they were lulled into a false sense of security by Greek heroism in Albania, British successes in Africa, and Yugoslavia's defiance of Hitler.

"Now, however, the would-be world conqueror is in his next stage of world conquest. Yugoslavia appears about to be dismembered and its people subjugated. Valiant Greece is fighting desperately against almost hopeless odds. Nazi mechanized forces have turned the tables against the British and are sweeping back across Northern Africa. They may soon threaten Cairo and the Suez Canal. Apparently, the stage has been set for the Battle of Britain to begin. The battle of the Atlantic is on in all its savagery. During the last five weeks sinking in the Atlantic have averaged 105,000 tons a week, and this figure will probably rise rather than fall. At this rate, sinkings will amount to 5,500,000 tons a year, more than double their possible replacements.

"The magnitude of these disasters and threats is not yet realized. It is my belief that the survival of Britain will be in dire jeopardy within a month. If the British Isles fall, we in America will then be face to face with Hitler and all his power. We and our neighbors to the south will be next on Hitler's calendar of conquest."

U. S. Problem: Getting Ships to Suez Canal

Axis surface raiders and submarines menace route from America to Red Sea.

Long voyages to help British may round Cape of Good Hope or cross Pacific Ocean.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's opening of the Red Sea to American ships establishes a vital supply line for aid to Britain and to the Balkan nations resisting the Axis.

But the next question is to get it there.

The legal bonds have been severed. American ships are free to carry the needed war materials.

But will German submarines and Nazi surface raiders have to be faced in the process? And will the convoying of the American ships arise?

Effort to Escape War

Enacted at a time when there was no thought of the war spreading to anything like its present proportions, the Neutrality Act was designed expressly to keep our citizens and shipping well away from war zones and thereby avoid exasperating incidents. In effect it tells belligerents that if they desire our goods they can take them away in their own ships.

The doctrine of the freedom of the seas to which this country had subscribed vigorously and had fought for since the birth of the nation, was thereby jettisoned in an effort to avoid the possibility of our again being drawn into a European war.

The Neutrality Act prohibits war supplies being delivered to a belligerent by vessels flying the flag of the United States.

Therein lies the escape clause. Egypt, technically speaking, is a neutral and our ships, therefore, can legally clear for Egyptian ports with any cargoes they desire.

But arriving there safely is another matter.

In the days when international law had attained a fairly stable and universally recognized status, the worst that could befall a neutral vessel taken in the act of carrying contraband was being captured and sent into a port of the captor where the matter was adjudicated by prize court proceedings.

Payment for Owners

In an extreme case when it was impracticable for a prize to be sent into port, it could be sunk after the safety of the crew had been assured, but the belligerent concerned was obligated to reimburse the owners for the loss of their vessel. During the World War, in at least one case of this kind, Germany paid for the sinking of a ship flying the flag of the United States.

However, international law is only as strong as the power which upholds it and when Germany saw fit to inaugurate a reign of terror on the seas by utilizing the potentialities of the submarine for waging unrestricted warfare with attendant sinking on sight, neutral shipping lost its protection.

This condition confronts United States shipping today for Adolf Hitler is quite capable of declaring any portion of any ocean a blockaded area wherein "sinking on sight" is the order of the day.

In addition, there will be the menace of the surface raider such as the Admiral Scheer which is reported to have been operating in the Indian ocean over a period of months.

It so happens that if the Mediterranean route is unavailable, the Red Sea is almost equally distant from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. In each case, the distance is about 12,500 miles whereas the direct route from New York to Suez via the Mediterranean is only some 5,000 miles.

Route Near Dakar

In the Atlantic, the route goes around South Africa, but the shortest or great circle course passes within 750 miles of Dakar which is reputed to be a Nazi objective.

Consequently ships probably will be routed to Cape Sao Roque the most eastern point in South America and thence across to the Cape of Good Hope, a route which will be safer but a few hundred miles longer.

In the Pacific, local conditions will decide the route to be followed. Should Japan evince undue interest in our shipping, the most direct route which passes through San Bernardino Strait in the Philippines, the South China Sea, and on past Singapore via the Malacca Strait will have to be abandoned for one farther south. Perhaps through Torres Strait which separates New Guinea from Australia, or even around the south coast of Australia.

For the ordinary 10-knot cargo vessel, either of these routes represents a voyage of from seven to eight weeks in length. If we are going into this matter seriously it would seem reasonable to assemble every fast merchant vessel on which hands can be laid. We have a considerable number of merchantmen capable of steaming at better than 16 knots, and these vessels can make the round trip in about two months.

To insure their safety, it would seem that they should be convoyed. Along these routes to the Red Sea activities by Nazi submarines, especially in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, are not greatly to be feared, but the surface raider is another matter, and as such vessels frequent the usual shipping lanes, especially near the focal points, these areas will be given a wide berth by convoys.

Crux of Problem

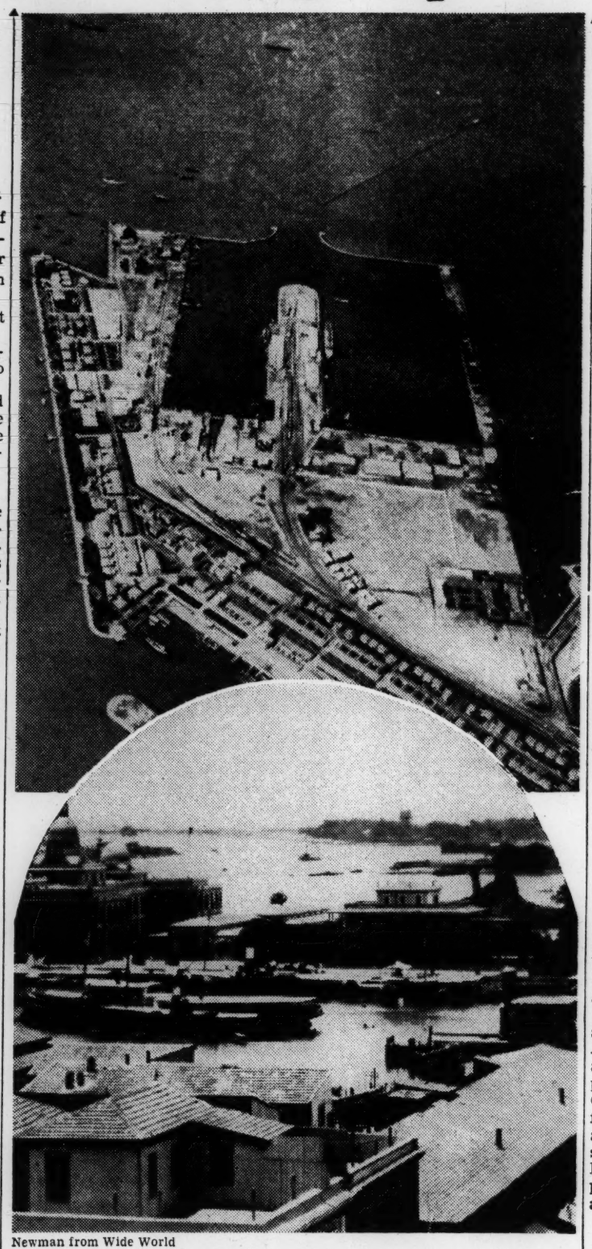
This matter of convoying is the crux of the problem. The fact that a convoy is furnished an escort certainly implies a willingness to resort to the use of force should it become necessary.

Coming now to the Red Sea, another problem presents itself. The Suez Canal already has suffered from bombing raids, and it is creditably reported that during the month of February the Canal was blocked for about 10 days by sunken freighters. If matters go ill for the Allies in Greece, the focus of hostilities will be transferred to the vicinity of Suez and the Nile, and then the Canal will be subjected to really heavy bombing.

The major portion of the long narrow Red Sea will also be within easy bombing range. Ismailia and Suez probably will be rendered unavailable as ports of discharge, but Port Sudan which is linked to the Egyptian railway system and located some 900 miles from Suez can be used for the transshipment of goods.

However, if the Nazi campaign in the Balkans encounters the setback that such an audacious project merits, deliveries of material via the Red Sea will entail no great difficulty other than the length of the voyages involved, and if the British instigate a campaign against Germany by way of Eastern Europe, materials delivered so close to the scene of operations will be a decided asset.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



Newman from Wide World

Suez Link of British Lifeline

Upper: Aerial view of the southern end of the Suez Canal at Port Tewfik, where the canal opens into the Red Sea. Lower: Port Said, at the northern end of the canal. President Roosevelt has opened the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden, and the Suez Canal to ships flying the American flag. This permits American ships to sail to neutral Egypt.

Allies Have Big Advantage In Choosing Site of Combat

By Kirke L. Simpson
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

The first "contact" between British Empire armies and Axis legions has come, and whether in Greece and Yugoslavia or in North Africa, the odds in manpower, in mechanized battle equipment, even in the advantage of initiative, are with the Germans.

It was theirs to attack, the task of the British to defend.

But the odds of terrain are with the British in North Africa and with the British-Greek Allies on the main Balkan war front. That could prove all important.

Just where the Greek-British defense line runs west of the Vardar is not certain. Obviously, it is keyed to mountain peaks, narrow valleys and precipitous gorges from its sea flank on the east coast of the Gulf of Salonika to the great mountain lake system through which run the frontiers of Albania and Yugoslavia.

Geared to Railroad

Just as obviously, the actual Greek-British front line of defense must be geared also to the road and rail communications at the rear, over which come supplies.

It is 100 miles or so, crow flight, from end to end of the sea, mountain, and lake-bastioned front. There is no certain estimate of the British-Greek forces or possible Yugoslavian aid available to hold it. Its topography necessarily canalizes any attack upon it to relatively few roads and passes. Indications are that the vital Balkan front was picked, and to some extent prepared, well in advance by the Allies.

The test of their wisdom in selecting the front has come. The Germans, crashing through Monastir Pass, locked in a mighty battle with the Allies in the Florina area and, said the Axis, Italian and German troops joined forces on the shore of Lake Okhrid, near the central bastion of the Allied line.

In North Africa the British announced "contact" with Italo-German units which have been marching eastward across Italian Libya toward Tobruk. Reports of British troops pouring through Egypt from recent successful battlefields in East Africa suggest that the British may have chosen the area they wish to defend in the North African front, which could be as far back as Matruh, where an excellent defense line guards approaches to the vital Suez Canal.

Under Heavy Strain

Whatever the actual strength of the Nazi-Fascist armored force in Libya, it is already under heavy strain, testing the endurance of men and machines. Its only supply line stretches hundreds of miles behind it to Tripoli. And still far ahead of it lies the British main western defense system for the Suez Canal region, the Matruh railhead 150 miles east of Alexandria.

An Italian Army of much greater numerical strength never got within sight of Matruh. It is still far from certain that the Nazi-Fascist thrust even hopes to get that far. It may still be merely a Nazi diversion operation keyed to the Balkan war.

Gayda Warns U. S. Shipping

ROME, April 14 (AP)—Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editorialist, notified the United States today that the Axis considers itself free to attack any or all ships bearing aid for the British in African waters.

Referring to President Roosevelt's lifting of the ban on American ships entering the Red Sea, Signor Gayda said: "African waters still are engaged by Italy in war. Whatever passes in the enemy service may legitimately be attacked by Italian and Axis forces which are ever present.

"It is well that this is made clear in time."

Signor Gayda said Mr. Roosevelt could not venture to announce that, with the liquidation of Italy in East Africa, American convoys could pass quietly to Egypt and the Balkans via the Red Sea.

He also warned against American ships convoying aid for Britain.

"The Axis powers," he said, "are waiting on the alert and ready for this new form of North American aid. It is useless to say they will deal with it as international law permits and as has been fixed by a duly declared counter-blockade against British convoys."

Couple in Camera 'Hunt' For Big Game in Far North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—"Shooting" big game with a camera can be more successful and more interesting as well as more humane than using firearms. Alfred and Alma Milotte, who are now showing colored movies taken on a camera "hunt" in the wilds of Alaska, Yukon, and northern British Columbia, accomplished some of their best shots when, heavily laden with cameras, they were obliged to leave their firearms behind. In their 15 months in the wilderness they never shot a gun but once and that was to frighten off a bull moose about to charge.

They were also extremely cautious. They needed to be, as illustrated in a shot which shows five huge bears coming toward the camera. Patience was another needed virtue. Pictures of mountain sheep taken in the Alaska range meant days and weeks of lugging their heavy paraphernalia up steep slopes where rams inhabit inaccessible cliffs. Photographs which they obtained of timber wolves amaze trappers and prospectors.

The Milottes had established a successful photograph studio in this city. But the urge came to photograph wilderness beauty and wild creatures on the other side of the mountains from the Alaska Panhandle and in June, 1939, they started. Much of their journeying took them over the route of the proposed International Highway from Fairbanks to Whitehorse, Y. T., and down into the northern part of British Columbia. Their enthusiasm for such a road is the theme of their color movie and lecture which illustrate the scenic grandeur, mild climate, wildlife and adventurous frontiers in the territory to be opened up by such a highway.

Higher Than Mt. Rainier

Pictures are shown of the great Mt. St. Elias Range with as many as nine peaks higher than Mt. Rainier, of beautiful lakes still unnamed in this primitive area, of a wealth of brilliantly colored flora found in the sheltered sections east of the coast mountains, and of prairies and meadows where pack horses feed in the winter.

Bird pictures are as interesting as those of animals, the ptarmagin both in his white winter coat and brown covering for summer, the burly jaeger, the magpie, the Arctic tern and majestic eagles.

The pictures also show the extremely primitive Indians, one nomadic tribe which follows the caribou and the salmon alternately. They show where the Milottes were entertained hospitably by lone settlers, one man in the Yukon having seen only three white women in 10 years. The picturesque caches are shown which are small houses on stilts to keep supplies beyond reach of wild creatures. In British Columbia, Telegraph Creek is seen at the head of navigation on the Stikine River and the only inlet through the mountains from the Alaska Coast.

Animal Pictures Best

Pictures of animals, however, please the Milottes' audiences most, many of them being humorous. A favorite picture is of a cross fox which became friendly after Alma had fed him cheese for many days. Another which brings a laugh is of a funny little "parky" squirrel eating crackers near their camp. The whistling marmot is also a favorite. One of the dramatic scenes is of a silver horde of salmon shooting the rapids, too quick in many instances for the big black bear a-fishing.

Photographs of enormous bands of caribou, of moose swimming the rivers, of grizzly bears, of the cross fox, the red fox, and the gray timber wolf, a band of 125 rams on a high mountain side and the beautiful ewes and yearlings among the mountain sheep all give the Milotte picture a big game status.

Plane 'Listening Post' Planned for Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The War Department has selected a spot on the shore north of Miami Beach for the construction of a listening post to detect the approach of enemy aircraft, the Dade County Commission has announced.

A lease has been signed granting the U. S. Government the right to use the property, part of the site of the new North Dade County Park which is about to be developed along the ocean front with the proceeds of a $1,000,000 bond issue.

A War Department representative explained to the Board that the proposed tower, equipped with intricate mechanical devices, might never actually be built, but the Government wants the assurance that the location chosen for it will be available in case of necessity.

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American Aid for Vichy Aliens Pleaded by Friends' Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14—The problem of aid for the 50,000 alien refugees in the camps of unoccupied France is of an immensity and immediacy that warrants every support Americans can lend, in the view of Howard E. Kershner, Director of European relief for the American Friends' Service Committee, now in Marseille.

In letters from Marseille to his home office, at 29 South Street here, Mr. Kershner pays unstinted tribute to the efforts of the Vichy regime for a "real" effort to care for the people "whom she did not invite and does not want."

The French Government's allocation of 11.5 francs a day per person in these camps for food is a little more than the American Friends' Service Committee is spending in the 18 colonies where it is feeding children, according to Mr. Kershner.

The Committee's Director was quoted in a New York Times dispatch from Vichy on April 9 as declaring that France, broken in two and saddled with a 400,000,000 francs-a-day cost for the army of occupation, in continuing the appropriation of 90 per cent of these public relief funds was "the world's outstanding example of kindliness."

3,600 in Need of Clothing

"We have a free hand, every guarantee and control," Mr. Kershner writes his Committee. "All we need to improve the lives of these people is the resources with which to act. If Americans could see 3,600 hungry, ragged men viewing a distribution of clothing which we made the day before yesterday for three or four hundred, they would certainly put in our hands the means of clothing the remainder."

"No one should complain of the French Government for not providing better for these people, as it had and continues to carry the bulk of the load. Maintaining these camps is a charge upon decent-minded people in all countries, and there is just as much reason why America should assume its proper part of the load as that France should be asked to continue doing so. No person or country should complain of these inhuman conditions unless he or it has contributed generously toward improvement."

Commandants Helpful

Mr. Kershner's letter was a report on the camps of Argeles and Vernet, where he said they were "cordially received by the authorities and shown every feature of the camps."

"There is a real disposition on the part of the prefects and commandants of these camps to improve conditions," he writes. "Genuine good will toward the internees was shown by these men. Nevertheless the degradation and human suffering existing in them is quite beyond the power of words to describe."

In Argles, he states, 6,000 women and children have "no means of bathing or washing from the time it is too cold to go into the Mediterranean in the fall until warm weather in the spring; sleep on the ground with only a little dirty straw, are most of them clad in rags, and have less than half the necessary amount of food which they must eat with their fingers.

Cheerfulness Evidenced

"Nevertheless," the letter continues, "They complain very little."

Telling of 2,000 children in Argeles, "now in their third year of this destitution," Mr. Kershner speaks of the beautiful singing of a group of 50 of them, and of the "surprisingly normal amount of cheerfulness" everywhere manifested.

"Is there any way that this matter could be laid upon the minds and hearts of the American people and the American Government?" he pleads.

Paris Paper Attacks Nazi Food Seizure

By the Associated Press

Vichy, April 14

The conservative Paris newspaper Le Temps has called on the Vichy Government to limit German requisitioning of food.

The newspaper said that an adequate food supply depended "on one hand, on freedom of sea communications, and on the other—within the strict limits of armistice conditions—on freedom of domestic communications and a limit to requisitioning.

"All this implies firm resolution by public powers not to let these limits be exceeded."

Supplies of meat arriving in German-occupied Paris decreased almost by half in the past three months, the Paris newspaper Le Matin reported.

Le Matin said 3,176 tons of meat were received during January, 2,275 tons in February, and 1,734 in March.

Other Paris papers, complaining of food shortage, blamed red tape in the Vichy Government.

Wheat Needed

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Unless it is aided by the United States, Unoccupied France will be without wheat and bread 75 days before its next wheat crop, Léon Marchal, new counselor to the French Embassy in Washington, said on his arrival April 12 aboard the Dixie Clipper.

M. Marchal, one of 34 passengers, including 21 from Lisbon, said Unoccupied France needed between 500,000 and 600,000 tons of wheat and cereals to carry it over and that it had adequate funds with which to purchase the supplies here.

He added that a "very practical system," which he did not explain, had been worked out to make sure no supplies from the United States would go to Germany. When asked what would happen if the required wheat and cereal were not obtained from the United States, he replied simply:

"We will be hungry."

Other passengers were Juan Ascarate, Mexican Ambassador to Germany, returning to visit his family in Mexico City; Princess Elsie Moore Torlonia, mother of Mrs. Frank Shields and Mrs. Christiana Lord, and Ole Christian Risom, a Danish subject who had boarded the ship at Port of Spain, Trinidad. He had been removed from the Atlantic Clipper there March 3 by British authorities and was released April 11.

Sapper Gets Socks Knitted by Wife

MONTREAL (AP)—Somewhere in England Archie Campbell of Montreal, a sapper, asked his quartermaster for a new pair of stocks—a large pair. The socks were supplied from a shipment sent out by the Women's Auxiliary of the Royal Canadian Engineers.

As Mr. Campbell put on the socks, he found a piece of paper in one, with the words, "Made by Mrs. A. M. Campbell, 462 Ash Avenue, Point St. Charles."

The socks were knit by his wife.

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Emigration Held Way to Ease French Prison Plight

Many countries willing to open doors to refugees but Vichy refuses to grant exit visas.

By Martha Sharp

Who spent several months last year in the different refugee camps in France as Commissioner for the Unitarian Service Committee.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One effective means of meeting the destitution in the large concentration camps of France is to assist the inmates with their emigration plans.

There are many countries today which have signified their willingness to accept thousands of these people. Mexico has already granted visas to several hundred Spaniards. South America will take others. America has invited several hundred writers and intellectuals. The American Unitarian Service Committee and the Emergency Rescue Committee has been working on these problems for six months.

If France would grant the exit visas, it would then be necessary for some organization such as the Intergovernment Committee for Republics to work out a method of transportation by neutral boats from Marseille. The situation has been rendered the more difficult in that the French Government, though clamoring for food, has refused to grant exit permission to hundreds of refugees.

Refuse Children

Several thousand refugee children could be accommodated in America if the transportation were available. Plenty of homes have been offered for them. In many cases children, if given the opportunity, would come to their own relatives and friends.

The greatest need in the camps is food and clothing. The American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee, the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Swiss and Mennonites are providing milk for some of the children and some supplementary feeding in a few camps.

The first three are also distributing clothing.

However, the scale of the need is so great that the combined effort of these private groups is barely scratching the surface. There have been numerous fatalities during this past winter, due to insufficient food and clothing.

Food Shortage is Feared

Unoccupied France today is short of food largely because of the hordes of refugees who came South eating up and using up everything as they advanced. It is also due to the fact that Unoccupied France produces less than one half of the wheat it normally consumes. Today it has the added burden of 3,000,000 extra mouths to feed.

The Concentration Camps have hardly shared at all in receipts of the materials from the Red Cross ships. There are great quantities of clothing and food supplies already assembled in the United States which could be sent in a few weeks if arrangements were made.

The high proportion of children in all the camps raises questions about the future. Wrapped in rags, half-frozen, underfed, and with nothing to do, their future development is a serious problem. Ignorance, filth, and idleness are hardly the seed bed for the generations of the future who some day will be helping to determine world policy.

Tour of Camps

A brief tour of the different camps will give some impression as to what they are like. To begin with, the Camp St. Cyprien in the south of France held such a bad health record that it was closed for rebuilding, 5,000 inmates—Austrian and German men—being transferred to Gurs.

Several hundred others were sent to Argelès-sur-Mer. This latter camp is established on an open sandy beach. The mistral (northwest wind) whirls the sand into every crevice. Row after row of squat wood barracks, partly covered with tar paper, are set on the ground with only the sand for floor. Each section is surrounded by a 10-foot field of tangled barbed wire. There is no artificial light, no heat, and, excepting in the women's camps, no beds. The men sleep on the wet sand.

One man had procured a piece of corrugated iron roofing. He had fastened one end of it to the wall and, by bending down a foot of it at the other end, he had made himself a bed. Though only four feet long, it kept him off the sand.

Others had made themselves rude boxes like kennels into which they crawled at night. They have no bedding, save their clothes, which are now largely in rags.

Furniture is practically nonexistent. Men, women, and children stand or squat. One man told us he had procured a tabouret. To us it would pass as an old orange crate. To him it meant he could withdraw to a corner of the barbed wire enclosure and, seated with his back to the camp, he could read his Bible alone.

Knives Are Luxuries

Even knives, forks and spoons are the sheerest luxury. Most people eat with their fingers out of old tin cans. There are thousands of children in this camp. Some have been here for three years. Their mothers and fathers stand on opposite sides of the field of barbed wire and try to cheer up each other. One of them told me it was almost harder to see each other occasionally than it would be if they were completely separated.

The following letter was written by a group of 304 men who had been shifted here from St. Cyprien.

Most of them are without nationality, or come from neutral countries and were kept separate from the civilians interned at St. Cyprien.

"We have found here conditions in comparison with which those of St. Cyprien may be considered as ideal. Yet the sheet-iron barracks here are falling to pieces and give no protection against the wind and the cold. Only one building has a wooden floor, the others are of moist sand.

"The food situation is catastrophic. . . . At noon and in the evening a soup which is little more than hot water, almost saltless (for salt is lacking), with a rancid oil (for fats are missing), and a few carrots and beets. Meat is utterly inadequate. The only solid food is about 300 grams of bread a day, wholly insufficient for bodies already weakened from six months of internment.

"It must be added that most of us have no longer any clothing to put on, for each one possesses only the things he was wearing when he was arrested in Belgium. In these rags, we have no protection against the cold of the nights and against the storms that sweep through the half open huts.

"In our great despair, we write to you.

"Send us, for the love of God, food—any kind of food—to keep us from starving.

"Send us warm clothing, stockings, shoes, underclothing, even though they are not new things.

"Study our legal situation. They consider us here as refugees, or even as interned civilians. Tell us, if you please, what our rights are.

"Do not take this cry of despair as an empty complaint! The undersigned, all trustworthy individuals, have done everything possible to get some amelioration of conditions, from the French authorities. We have found complete understanding, but we have been told that any material improvement of our lot would be impossible, as everything necessary is lacking. Food, dry vegetables, wood for barracks, straw to cover the sand inside the barracks—everything. It is evident that we are not talking about light, and heat, and wine to replace the bad water here.

Need Is Urgent

"We beg you most urgently not to wait. The lives of hundreds of men are at stake. Until now we have been able to calm our comrades and avoid a panic by assuring them that you would certainly not fail to send immediate assistance. We are counting on you. We must entrust our fate to you, and we just believe that you will not abandon us."

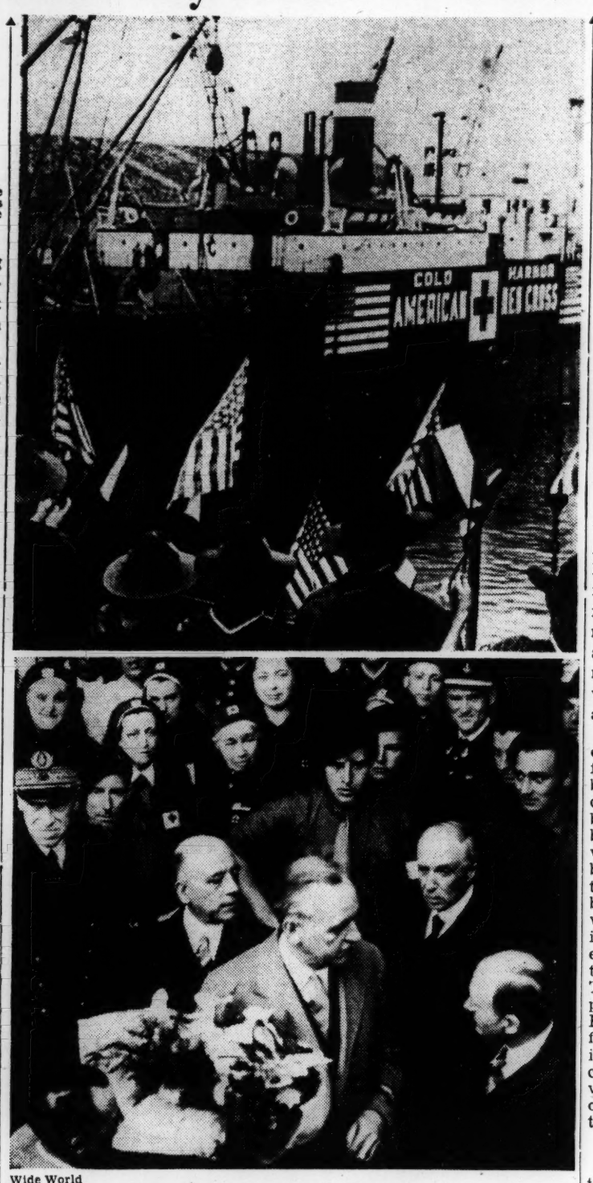
The Camp de Milles is at Aix-en-Provence. It was once a brick factory. Inside the barbed wire the buildings are surrounded by the old humped broken ovens in which bricks were once baked. The main building is two stories high. Its windows are boarded up or painted blue for black-outs. In the dim interior the shelves on which the bricks were stored run along the walls. The inmates sleep and eat in its semi-darkness. Bricks are everywhere. The prisoners use them to make chairs and tables. They even build walls around their piles of straw which serve as beds. Brick dust fills the air, forms a film on their greasy soup or coffee, it fills their lungs, it covers their clothing. They are parched for want of water. But the faucets are only turned on for 20 minute intervals a few times each day.

Permission to Leave

In late November the Prefet of the Bouches du Rhône notified American workers in Marseille that the Wiesbaden Commission was now willing to allow some foreign refugees to leave France. All whom the Nazis did not want would be placed in one camp, Les Milles, near Marseille. Here they would await visas and transportation.

The French Government would be grateful for the assistance of Americans in evacuating these people. They could not provide either funds or means of transportation, but would permit them to have exit visas.

A nice question now arose. These people whom the Germans would permit the French to relinquish, were largely people who were not desirable immigrants so far as the United States was concerned. And, the United States Government raised the question about the several hundred interned foreigners who already possessed American immigrant visas whom the French would not grant exit permissions. However American workers are beginning to attack the problem.



Wide World

Marseille Signals Its Welcome

Boy Scouts with American and French flags greet the S. S. Cold Harbor which arrived at the French port recently bringing food and hospital supplies. The British permitted the ship to pass through the blockade. Below is seen Richard Allen, representative of the American Red Cross in Europe, as he received bouquet when he was officially received.

British May Retire to Wavell Starting Place

BERLIN, April 14 (AP)—Axis forces have entered Egypt and captured Salum, town just across the Libyan border, the German High Command announced today.

The war bulletin said the advancing German and Italian units moved into Egypt after taking Fort Capuzzo, Libyan fortress near the frontier and south of the Libyan port of Bardia, occupied by the Axis forces April 12.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 14 (AP)—With Axis and British forces fighting on Egyptian soil, British military observers predicted today that the Army of the Nile might withdraw as far as Mersa Matruh before digging in for a decisive stand.

It was there, 130 miles east of the Egyptian-Libyan frontier, that the British made their stand against the Fascist advance last year, and from there that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell launched the winter counter attack which swept more than 600 miles, beyond Bengasi in Libya.

The British acknowledged German and Italian motorized forces took the port of Bardia, 10 miles west of the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, then crossed the border and clashed over the week end with British units in the vicinity of Salum, Egypt.

Fighting also was reported continuing around Tobruk, 80 miles west of Bardia.

The Axis advance skirted Tobruk and the RAF reported that British bombers and fighters dispersed tanks drawn up by the Germans and Italians for an attack there.

[In Berlin, DNB, official German news agency, declared that British troops trapped at Tobruk were trying to escape by sea, but were under a heavy aerial bombardment. Dive bombers were said to be smashing at transports and other vessels in that Libyan harbor.]

British sources stressed that the troops in Tobruk were not surrounded and declared contact with them might be established across the desert. Axis lines, they pointed out, had been extended a great distance, while British lines had been continually shortened.

Bardia was said to have been undefended as the British withdrew under tactics of giving ground but saving strength while awaiting further replacements from East Africa.

Italians in Pincers

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 11, Delayed—South African planes pounded a retreating Italian army northwest of this captured capital as the first of the season's "little rains" drenched Ethiopia today.

The Italians were caught between two fires—the British occupying this city and the pro-British native army approaching from the northwest, The Fascist force totalled about 5,000, including some white troops. British officers forecast their certain destruction or surrender as they retired after blowing up a bridge over the Nile near Derba Markos.

The main Italian forces still were concentrating in the northern area, but it was believed there had been considerable disintegration of those forces through desertions.

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—Outspokenly alarmed at the turn of events in North Africa, the London press criticized the Government today for "glossing it over with vague official words of comfort."

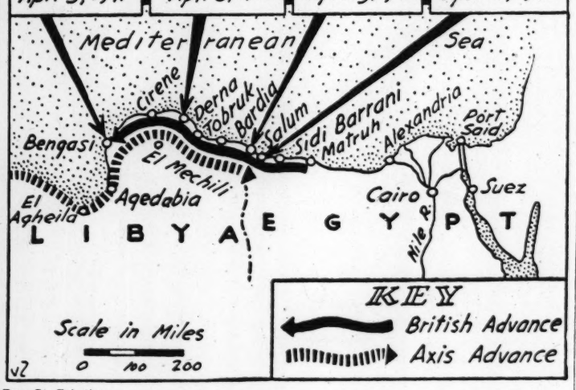
"This is no diversion," declared the Evening News. 'It is a well prepared blow for a glittering prize to overrun Egypt, stand astride Suez, and seize Alexandria, the key to all British power in the Mediterranean and the Balkans.

"Even while they were crouching to spring we were told how lost those poor, inexperienced Germans from the north would be in the desert if they ever came there. We can see the worth of that talk now—and the worth of the talkers.

"It is time that some of these spreaders of fairy tales were given a long rest."

The Herald agreed that the crucial struggle will be fought in the Atlantic, but added: "Let us expel the childish notion—the imbecile nation—that the trend of war in the Balkans and Africa can have no weighty effect on the 'real war.'

"Libya should make an end to all that nonsense that it could not happen here."



By a Staff Artist

The Campaign in Libya

The 500-mile Axis drive across North Libya from El Agheila to Bardia—virtually unimpeded by British forces making strategic withdrawals—covered a period of 18 days. The British drive to Bengasi—made against constant Italian resistance—took 35 days.

Retiring Serb Units Reform, May Be Key to Balkan Defense

By Harold G. Laycock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, April 14—The British and the Greek forces have been inflicting the first hard blow the German Army has taken. However, much will depend on whether the southern Serbian Army, which was scattered momentarily before the first German surprise onslaught a week ago, can be reorganized. One Serb officer, just arrived from the front, assured this correspondent today that these divisions remained intact.

Deploring ill-advised Croatian insistence, before hostilities, that all frontiers should be defended, this officer described how the Serbian Army was being chopped into sections, by crisscross advances of five invading armies.

But there is still plenty of fight in every one of these localized units, he added. Although hotly pressed by German, Italian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, and now Rumanian columns on every hand, and without communications between them, they are hitting back wherever contacts can be made.

Situation Has Changed

The situation has been completely transformed since the first hours of the attack. Then more than 150 Croatian officers deserted or surrendered along the vital southern fortification lines.

In that region, at Veles, the famous Briganitsa Division alone was able to provide opposition. Its general and one brigadier were decoyed by white flag envoys to German headquarters to negotiate means of avoiding the blowing up of a railroad bridge. They did not return, but their division fought on with tenacity.

In retreat toward Albania, they established a liaison with the northern forces withdrawing from Skoplje, where they offered unexpected resistance to 80 German tanks. It was resistance of this kind that raised hopes of reforming the ranks and reconstructing effective resistance.

It was found that morale—particularly Serb and Slovene—had not suffered seriously by the gruelling air attacks which trailed their retirement and, after a hasty review of the casualties, a new force was formed.

Harass Germans

These southern Serbian units may provide powerful aid to the Allied Balkan operations. It is said that they are maintaining harassing contact along the flank of the Nazis' "feeler" maneuvers in northern Greece.

The German Army attacking the Greek-British line, one senior officer told this correspondent, expect to lose heavily before breaking through. At the same time, it will be harassed by guerrilla attacks of Greek and Thracian forces, which blocked the passes from Bulgaria and which have not yet been cleaned up.

Tht British Air Force is dealing continual blows at German communications, while the latter are now forced to reckon with the threat of well-placed Serbian forces.

Bordeaux Docks and Airdrome Are Fired by British Bombers

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—British bombers attacked Merignac Airdrome and the docks at Bordeaux in German-occupied France, last night, the Ministry of Information reported today.

Air activities over England during the night were officially described as "slight." Some damage was caused and casualties were reported in a night attack on a town in the northwest of England.

The Air Ministry reported that in attacks off the Netherlands and German coast yesterday, British planes scored bomb hits on a 1,500-ton supply ship which was last seen "well down by the stern," and attacked another supply ship of 2,000 tons and naval patrol vessel.

In the attack last night on the Bordeaux area, the city docks were said to have been bombed and buildings were reported hit and hangars set afire at the nearby Merignac Airdrome.

Earlier the British announced attacks on the German raider warships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, at Brest, but reported the results of the raid "were difficult to observe."

Besides Brest, the British bomber command was reported to have attacked Lorient in a continuance of week-end forays against Germany and German-occupied territories from the North Sea almost to the Spanish border. The British said they lost two planes in these early bombing operations.

Large fires were reported along the Lorient docks and at the port's submarine base. The naval ordnance works were said to be "burning fiercely."

Shipping off the Netherlands coast and a number of industrial targets in the Netherlands also were bombed.

Targets north of the Ruhr in Germany were reported bombed and RAF fighters carried out offensive patrols along the coast, machine-gunning the airdrome at Le Touquet and gun positions at Berck.

Norse Raid Coast

LONDON, April 14 (AP)—A Norwegian warship, operating under an agreement with British naval forces, was reported authoritatively today to have raided the northern coast of German-held Norway yesterday.

Norwegian circles here said they had learned no details of the raid.

Earlier, Reuters, British news agency, carried a Swedish press report which said a landing party from a British torpedo boat raided a small port in northern Norway, attacked a fish meal factory, and machine-gunned the home of a prominent folower of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian pro-Nazi leader.

Reuters said the raid was reported by the Göteborg correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, quoting information from Oslo, Norwegian capital. The Daily Mail said the incident occurred April 12.

Photos From Home For British Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In order that Tommy Atkins (Somewhere - on - Active-Service) may have a photograph of his home town, or of the folks at home, 3,000 amateur photographers are giving their services to the Y. M. C. A. Snapshot from Home League.

Many more photographers are needed, according to Mr. Manson Gibson, organizing Secretary of the League. Great as is the service now being rendered by the first 3,000 members, he says this number falls far below that needed to supply the requests. League members are given permission to take photographs of certain home scenes and local characters.

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Boston Ordnance Office Busy Smoothing Way to Production

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Col. James S. Crawford, chief of the important Boston Ordnance District, usually has a telephone in his hands these days. Walk into his office and you will find him talking with an Attleboro lipstick and compact maker: "Those shell cases are fine. We need more, you know. More speed, don't let anything lag down there!"

Don't hastily conclude, however, that Colonel Crawford is a sort of military Simon Legree, whipping reluctant industry into faster production. The voice and the manner are mild. There is no demand for greater exertion that isn't accompanied with an offer of more assistance from the Army.

Colonel Crawford has plenty of that thing which Frank Knox likes to call drive. He also has direction. Drive plus direction have accomplished — are accomplishing — remarkable things as New England turns abruptly from peacetime production items to participate up to the hilt in its appointed department in the great American arsenal for democracy.

Ordnance Needs

There hasn't been much time, and the picture has been too kaleidoscopic, for analytical arithmetic, but this much can be pointed out:

1. Seventy per cent of the ordnance for the last war came from the area served by the New Haven Railroad. Much of this area is included in the Boston Ordnance District.

2. The initial contribution of the Boston district, according to the Army's M-Day plan, is 91,000,000 separate pieces of ordnance, meaning, chiefly, guns, cannons, and ammunition.

3. Orders placed or supervised by this office already total above $100,000,000.

4. Supervision and inspections also include a big section of war goods for Britain.

But all this gets ahead of our story. It neglects the vivid human effort that Colonel Crawford and his staff have made to keep their office in pace with the swift moving demands.

If you had called on Colonel Crawford only two years ago, you would have found, of course, a far less bustling office. He had a room or two high up in the Federal Building, a desk, telephone, filing case, and secretary.

His job was to prepare an industrial mobilization plan for this ordnance district, which includes all of New England except the Hartford and Connecticut River valley area. As his part in the "M-Day" plan, he was to look over plants in his district, talk with the various managers, and plot out how their facilities could be utilized in an emergency.

Go Into Field

Colonel Crawford would go out in the field, drop in on a Providence machinery manufacturer, for example. He wouldn't have to wait in the reception room very long, business being as it was. The manager was glad enough to talk production with anybody, even if the prospective business was considerably more in the realm of the speculative and problematical than the present and the real.

Colonel Crawford was a genial fellow, too, and it was fun to talk about big orders and rush production once in a while, if for nothing more than a change. By this means, Colonel Crawford got a close-up view of New England's facilities, learned the temperaments of the various men, their receptivity to new ideas, and their general capacity for delivering the goods.

That was his work during the long, monotonous days of the depression. Then, a year ago last August, President Roosevelt declared a state of limited emergency. The War Department, alert to the need of being at least one jump ahead of events, immediately strengthened the Boston Ordnance Office. Major Philip E. Gruber came in to be Colonel Crawford's administrative assistant, Major John C. Solberg headed up inspections, Capt. George Oetinger, Jr., took over the planning section, while Capt. Frederick A. Ritchie moved in to head up the legal and fiscal work. The staff was augmented to 12.

New England manufacturers began to seek out the office; inspections were doubled. By the time the Low Countries fell and America demanded weapons in a hurry, the Boston office had surveyed 300 plants, had negotiated production schedule agreements with some 75.

These agreements were general in scope, merely outlining what each plant agreed to do should an emergency arise. In addition, some eight plants had been given educational orders so they could get their machinery and needed tools to work on an actual order.

No sooner had these arrangements been made than the deluge came. Congress voted the $12,000,000,000 for defense, the Boston office was expected to bear the brunt of placing the contracts for ordnance in this area, inspect the goods during production, and facilitate delivery on the scheduled dates.

This meant expansion within the office simultaneously with the tremendous activity without. Colonel Crawford moved over to virtually a whole floor of the United Shoe Machinery Building, augmented his staff to above 200, and started placing contracts.

A Beverly shoe machinery maker got a $1,300,000 contract for 37 millimeter anti-tank guns, a South Boston woodworking machinery company got a $2,000,000 order for shells, a West Hanover fireworks company got a $500,000 order for parachute flare and ammunition components, every gauge and machine tool plant in the ordnance district got all the orders for their products they could handle, and then some.

Actual Orders

Some 600 separate manufacturing plants came into the orbit of the Boston Ordnance Office. It was no longer a case of educational orders, it was actual orders, and big ones, under a pressure almost equal to war times.

The spade work of previous years came in very handy for ordnance, meaning guns, ammunition, and items directly concerned with fighting, is a commodity not normally manufactured in this area in great bulk. It is true that there are a few small arms and ammunition plants, but, by and large, ordnance must be produced in plants that normally make far different items.

Naturally, that complicates the picture. It means retooling, retraining of men, plant changes. The more of the preliminary work that can be done, the better.

So it is that the Boston Ordnance Office is proud of the smoothness and speed with which it met the initial part of the burden thrown upon it. There is a little lull just now. The American orders have been placed, the Lend-Lease billions haven't quite reached the contract-letting stage yet; it's a good time to make sure the plants are driving out the orders at top speed, a good time to put on the pressure. That's why you usually find Colonel Crawford with telephone to mouth and ear these days.

Speeding Work of Ordnance Production

By a Staff Photographer

Busy Boston Office Covers Large Area

(1) Col. James S. Crawford, executive officer of the Boston Ordnance office, who has expanded his force from less than a dozen a year ago to more than 200 today, and is ordering and supervising production of 91,000,000 separate ordnance items. (2) Colonel Crawford's staff at the Boston Ordnance office, left to right: Maj. John C. Solberg, in charge of inspections; Capt. Frederick A. Ritchie, chief of legal and fiscal department; Capt. George Oetinger, Jr., chief of planning; Maj. Philip E. Gruber, administrative assistant. (3) Lieut. William J. Peterson, of the Boston Ordnance office, stands beside an exhibit of a few of the items produced in this district. Evolution of a 7-millimeter anti-tank shell is shown in the foreground. The big shell is a 75-millimeter anti-aircraft shell. (4) A few of the 150 inspectors attached to the office. They work in the plants all week, checking materials and production and then report to the office Saturday on progress.

Defense, Yes, But Michigan Building Autos

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Michigan is working overtime building airplane engines and tanks and machine guns for defense. But it is also still building automobiles.

There are differences of opinion on this point, and no one is able to say precisely what the program will be six months or a year or two years ahead, but it does not look now to observers here — unless strikes interfere—as if there would be, for sometime to come, if ever, any really serious shortage of either tanks or automobiles. Remember that a reduction in production does not necessarily mean a shortage.

It about comes down to this; as long as there is a public demand, as long as there is sufficient labor, particularly skilled labor, and as long as there is a sufficient supply of such staples as steel, the country will have at least an adequate supply of automobiles, regardless of the war needs.

Next year's car models may not be radically changed from this year's. Prices may be higher, just as the price of meat or the price of a new house may be higher. But most observers believe there will be new cars available, good new cars, better cars, within the reach of moderate incomes.

To put the Detroit situation in a nutshell—and perhaps oversimplify it—the automobile industry has two jobs: to build defense equipment, and to build automobiles for normal needs. And all the signs point to its ability to do both. Of course if there must be a choice between the two, the automobile industry will turn altogether to defense production.

Building a Motor Backlog

Registration of automobiles in February hit an all-time high for that month, 299,179 units. That shows us what the public demand is. The factories are producing not only to meet that current accelerated demand, but to build a backlog against the admitted uncertainties of the immediate future.

Total production for March was above 500,000 units, close to the 519,178 for March of 1937, but still below the 626,076 of March, 1929. The first quarter production this year was ahead of the first quarter of 1940, but fell just short of the 1929 record.

How can these factories turn out automobiles at this rate when there is such a demand for war goods?

That is a story that the automobile makers have long sought to "get across" to the public, as well as to government officials. The answer is briefly that these war materials cannot be produced on the same assembly lines, at the same benches, or in some cases even in the same buildings, as automobiles. It would cost more and take more time to rip out these automobile-producing facilities and put in those to build airplane engines and tanks and machine guns, than to build new plants and new facilities.

No Reason for Stoppage

And while those new facilities and new buildings are being built there seems to be no reason why the existing automobile-producing machinery should not be used now, and even after the defense material facilities are put into action.

The much-publicized Reuther plan for mass production of airplanes in automobile factories has been studied carefully here, and has been, in the words of more than one engineer, "found wanting." For one thing William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, has talked with Mr. Reuther and has said that he found, for example, that only 15 per cent of the machines that Mr. Reuther cited as being used by the Cadillac plant to make airplane engines are standard equipment. The other 85 per cent were produced especially for the airplane jobs. This would refute the basic contention of the Reuther plan that standard automobile tools and machines can be adapted to airplane production.

While it is true that the same machines are not used for automobiles and airplanes and tanks, it is true that in all cases skilled labor is needed, and there isn't too much skilled labor available. As yet the defense manufacturing program has not reached the point where it will pull away any great amount of this skilled help from the automobile lines, but that may happen before long. Meanwhile more skilled workers are being trained—there are over 17,000 taking some sort of defense training course under federal auspices here in Michigan alone.

Shortage of Materials

Another question to be considered is the shortage of materials such as nickel, aluminum, and zinc. That is a consideration, and this shortage may conceivably reduce automobile output somewhat. But American initiative already has been at work on this problem. Recently Henry Ford announced that his technicians had developed substitutes that will mean an 80 per cent saving in nickel, 50 per cent saving in aluminum, and 50 per cent in zinc.

Other automobile makers are working along the same line. What one can do, the others can do.

But what about machine tools? The automobile makers long ago pledged to put defense needs ahead of their own tooling programs. New machine tools—of which the supply has not yet exceeded the demand—go into the shops where defense goods are being made. But depriving the automobile makers of first choice on machine tools does not mean that they cannot continue to make automobiles.

New machine tools are needed only when old ones wear out, and when designs are changed. And that is why we said that the new car models may not be so radically different in their lines and general design.

Western Chamber Would End Ship Shortage 'Injustices'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—What are considered injustices to West Coast business under the defense program and British purchasing policies have led the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in the last few days to appeal to four specific instances to Federal authorities.

Two appeals, having to do with ship shortages, went to the United States Maritime Commission. A third, dealing with the manner in which food and other commodities, except war materiel, are purchased under the Lend-Lease Law, went to President Roosevelt. The fourth, complaining of a British order excluding American agents from free participation in the steel trade in Singapore, was addressed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The appeals to the Maritime Commission on ship shortages discuss trade difficulties between the Pacific Coast and Latin America and between the Pacific Coast and Africa.

Because ships are converted from usual trade channels to war-trade use, orders are piling up in Latin America and in West Coast ports, injuring not only the trade of all the nations involved and individual shippers, but also cultural relations, William L. Montgomery, Manager of the Chamber's Foreign Trade Department, declared.

Affects "Good Neighbors"

Complaints of both Latin American and United States shippers were filed with the Commission, along with a request that the Commission halt the transfer of ships to other nations and provide more ship bottoms for this important trade. With European markets for both Latin American and Pacific Coast shippers cut off by the war, making the northern and southern sections of the Western Hemisphere more dependent on each other for trade, and with the United States doing everything possible to promote increased trade and cultural relations with Latin America, it appeared to the Chamber highly inconsistent that shipping between the two should be curtailed.

Loss of an annual $2,000,000 market in East and South Africa for California products will result from the discontinuance of steamship service between this coast and Africa, Mr. Montgomery told the Commission in his second appeal. He told the Commission that the Chamber had learned that after the sailing in mid-April of two freighters of the Java Pacific Lines to Africa all steamship service between the Pacific Coast and Africa would cease and the ships be converted to war-trade Channels.

One San Francisco company, which had spent 30 years in developing its African trade, would be seriously threatened, Mr. Montgomery said. He added that large shipments of chrome ore, necessary to defense industries, were piled high on South African docks awaiting shipment to the United States.

Asks Food Restrictions

President Roosevelt was asked by Walter Haas, President of the Chamber, to take executive action to prevent purchase of food and other commodities except war materiel under the Lend-Lease law by the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration. Mr. Haas said that the Chamber did not object to Government regulation of purchases of these commodities by private business but that purchase by a single Government agency would seriously disrupt to the point of bankruptcy, in some instances, Pacific Coast exporters, marine insurance agencies, freight forwarders, merchants, and banks financing foreign trade business.

Not only would purchase by a Federal agency hamper West Coast business, Mr. Haas wrote the President, it would prove a serious threat to similar businesses in all parts of the United States.

In writing Secretary Hull about a British Colonial Office order excluding American agents from free participation in the steel trade in Singapore, the Chamber, through Mr. Montgomery, pointed out that a great hardship was being imposed on these American businessmen and that there was likelihood the purchasing order might be extended to other types of American business in Singapore and other British markets.

American agents of American steel manufacturers, Mr. Montgomery declared, are now barred in Singapore in favor of British foreign tradesmen. Even though British steel orders may eventually reach American manufacturers, Mr. Montgomery added, they will be placed through the British Purchasing Mission in the United States causing a loss of business to the manufacturers' agent.

The Chamber took the position that the war had imposed enough difficulties on foreign traders without the British, who are depending so heavily on American help, further handicapping American agents in their markets.

U. S. Inaugurates Inter-City Hiring

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The United States Employment Service announced today a system for hiring workers in their own home communities for defense and other jobs in distant cities.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said the system would help prevent wasteful migration and facilitate the placing of workers in defense industries.

As he outlined it, a local employment office will radiocast an appeal for needed workers of certain specifications when they cannot be found in the community served by that office. The dozens of offices in other cities will make an effort to find men with the desired skills and other qualifications.

When several are found in one city they will be visited by a representative of the prospective employer who will eliminate those he finds unsuited to his needs and hire the others on the spot. The plan already has been tried out with satisfactory results, Mr. McNutt said.

Hotel Staff Serves Over 5,000 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—If all the years of service of Greenbrier Hotel employees at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., were put together, it would constitute a long, long memory. Two hundred and seventy-five staffers of this resort have served a total of over 5,000 years.

Gold pins were awarded on April 5 to these 275 employees. The seven longest-term members of that group alone account for 351 years of loyal service. Gold pins also went to 92 men and women who have been employed between 20 and 40 years, their total service amounting to 2,243 years.

"Newcomers," those who have served between 10 and 20 years, also were rewarded—these 175 persons account for 2,500 years of the total years served.

Top awards went to Arthur and Alice James, now retired, who served a combined total of 129 years.

Maine Has Few Draft Appeals; Retail Sales Tax Again Looms

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 14—Bespeaking the patriotism of Maine men or the fairness of local draft boards, or both, is the fact that, according to Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson, State Director of Selective Service, there have been only 50 appeals taken from local board decisions to the selective service boards of appeal up to April 1. Dring that time the 31 local draft boards in Maine have classified 42,000 selective service registrants.

Sales Tax Up Again

Right now it looks as if the Legislature has decided to turn to a 2 per cent retail sales tax as the solution for the State's problem of finding additional revenue, largely for old-age assistance. Such a measure has been favorably reported by a majority of the Legislature's Committee on Taxation and is due for debate in the House on Tuesday. The proposal has been made although the voters overwhelmingly rejected a sales tax in a referendum vote a few years ago when they decisively voiced their disapproval of such a tax.

This time, however, no referendum is provided and if passed as an emergency measure a popular referendum on the tax bill could be avoided. An emergency measure requires a two-thirds vote, however, and there is some doubt if this margin would be likely.

No 'Hatch Act' for Maine

Disappointment has been expressed at the action of the Legislature in for the second time refusing to pass a so-called "Baby Hatch Act" which chiefly would have prevented the soliciting of political campaign funds by or from State employees. Representative Peter Mills has fathered the bill both times and has had the support of many persons who feel that any legislation tending to divorce politics from State affairs is a step forward.

It is recalled that Maine had an outstanding example of State employee connection with political fund raising when it was revealed during the probe of State affairs, last year, that a certain State police officer engaged in the solicitation of funds for a gubernatorial campaign. Many hope Mr. Mills will try again.

Citizenship Course a Study in Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—An advantage of being an alien in the United States is that one is obliged to study the democratic form of government in order to become a citizen. "It has been a most thrilling experience," is the expressed opinion of most of those who are taking the course in naturalization here.

Some 60 per cent of those being Americanized in this State are Canadian or British born and a good share of the remainder are Scandinavian. Many have been here so long that they are, in many respects, equivalent to Americans learning about their own government. "I wish that every American had the privilege of taking the course!" is another often heard remark. Some American citizens are taking the course. In one instance the American citizen husband of a Canadian wife is "keeping her company" and "wouldn't have missed the experience for a thousand dollars."

Much of the interest in the course is inspired by K. J. Knutson, a "born teacher" and Principal of the School, who has been making American citizens for 22 years. Take the courts of the United States, possibly the driest part of the Constitution, and the American husband relates how he sits there absorbed when it is explained that no citizen of the United States lives without recourse to Federal courts. District courts and circuit courts take on new meaning in terms of "justice for all" under the tutelage of Mr. Knutson.

At each session new lights on taken-for-granted provisions are brought out. The American husband is a "successful business man" and yet he bows his head before the realization of those things he did not know before about the much talked of "democratic form of government." Separation of church and state means more to him after he has studied the Bill of Rights. "Do you realize," he asks an "un-Americanized" American citizen, "that when the freedom of religion amendment was enacted, nine out of the 13 states were supporting some form of state religion?"

With dozens of apt illustrations Mr. Knutson brings out what he considers a number-one point, that democracy is not a form of government imposed from above the people but a very part of their way of living. Tolerance is another strong point that is taught and absence of jealousy, even for the neighbor making money. When he is reminded that his teaching of democracy sounds like the Hebrew Decalogue he is off to a new start on the subject of fundamentals, their timelessness and continuity.

On the day when the separate groups receive their citizenship in the Court of Judge Lloyd L. Black it is like graduation. Then each applicant repeats this pledge, "I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of whom or which I was before a subject or a citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will take this obligation freely without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

"Now," Judge Black reminds them, "you are Americans. You have all the rights and privileges of American citizens except one. You can't be President of the United States. But your birthday as a citizen is right away. The rest of us have to wait 21 years. I hope you will always be proud of this day, proud of the flag, it is your flag, honor it,—cherish it! You are part of the American family now, brothers of the American people."

When they file out with friends and relatives who have gone to the ceremony, they are "aliens no more." John Robinson, John King, Lillian Doolittle, Margaret Wilson, James Davidson, William Sheriden were names in a recent class, typical of a majority of groups as English as Shakespeare, while Bruce MacInnis and Duncan McPhee were typical of the many Scotchmen who became Americans.

Film Industry Gives $1,316,450 to Charity

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—The motion-picture industry has contributed $1,316,450 in the last nine months to various charities.

Samuel Goldwyn, Chairman of the industry's Permanent Charities Committee, said $406,833 was raised for Greek war relief. In addition, the Committee has obtained $440,000 for the American Red Cross and $469,617 for the Community Chest.

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Dignified Capital Takes On Faster Tempo Under Social Planning and Defense

Nation's Capital in Category Of a Modern 'Boom Town'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Prize "boom town" in the United States today is the Nation's Capital.

The 1940 census put Washington down in eleventh place among American cities, but it has refused to stay there. Defense activity, attracting hundreds of workers to Washington each day, is already estimated to have swelled its size by at least 65,000 and moved it up ahead of Pittsburgh to tenth place. When, if ever, this inflation will again slow down to a normal rate, no one will predict.

Right now, Washington is continually in the process of outgrowing itself. Vast new Government buildings spring up overnight, but before they can be occupied the agency for which they were intended has either outgrown them or has lost them to some important defense office.

For two years clerks in the Social Security Board who have had to commute each day to files in an old plant in Baltimore, have been looking forward to occupying a new building under construction especially for them. The building was finished, but in the meantime, the Office of Production Management had been set up. It moved into the new building, and the Social Security files stayed in Baltimore.

Bursts Its Binding Bounds

The Capital has also burst its bounds in other directions. One new Government building is now going up in Arlington County, Va. Other acreage is being obtained for Government construction in Prince Georges County, Md. Reports have it that a suburban Government-office "city" will rise there which may eventually rival in size Washington's Federal Triangle.

It is not only the United States Government that is clamoring for space to expand. The British Purchasing Commission is already occupying the ninth floor of the Willard Hotel and has barred the windows against intruders. Up on Massachusetts Avenue, one of the City's most elegant apartment houses, formerly the home of Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, is occupied by the British Air Mission, and just recently the British have leased a K Street apartment to house workers moved here from New York.

Several of the "Governments in exile" have expanded rather than contracted their staffs in Washington. At the Netherlands Legation, for instance, the staff has jumped from 14 to 35. In addition the Dutch have their own purchasing mission here for the purpose of buying arms for the Dutch East Indies. It is housed on the third floor of a building facing on Farragut Square.

Providing for the Women

The idea of a dormitory for women recalls the barracks-like "Government hotels" that were erected during the World War on the plaza between the Capitol and the Union Station, but Defense Housing Co-ordinator C. F. Palmer has given assurance that the new housing project, even if temporary, will be a vast improvement over the World War attempt to provide decent living conditions for the influx of women workers.

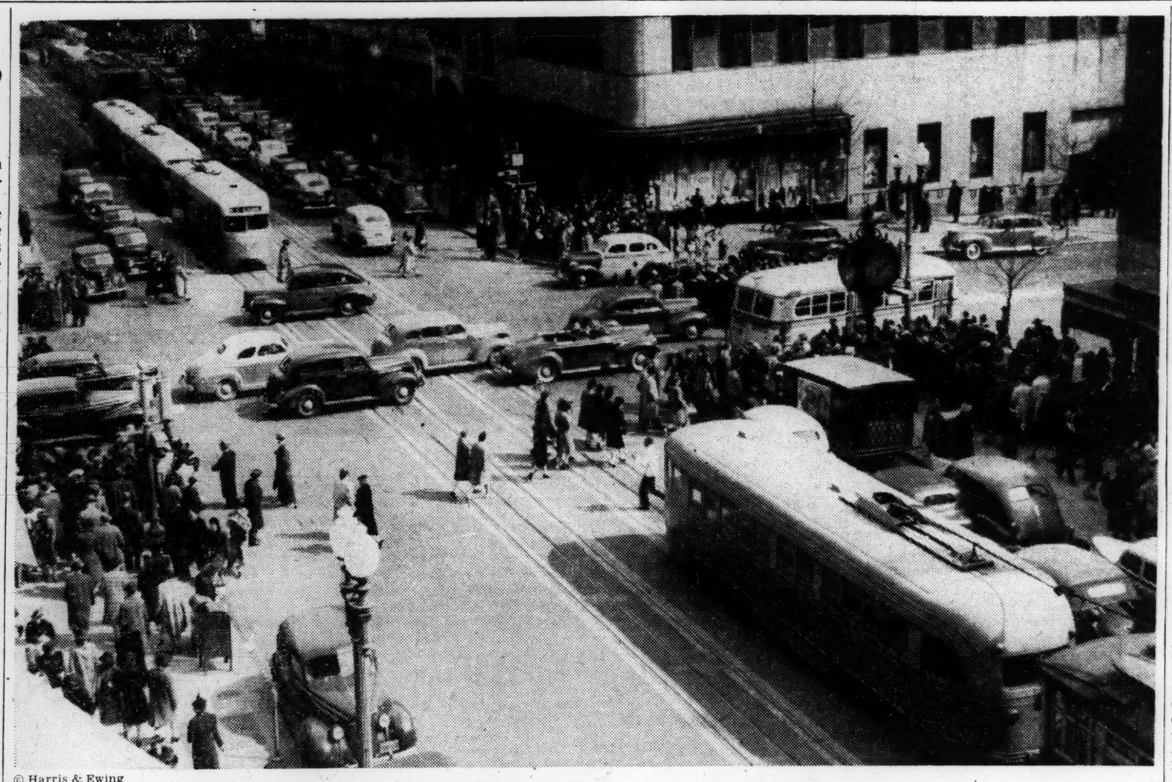
Rents in the Government housing projects will probably range from $20 to $30 a month, with most of the rooms singly-occupied.

Another problem born of this ever-increasing concentration of population in Washington are traffic snarls. Harking back to the World War, a staggered-hour working schedule has been ordered for all Federal employees and Congress, which makes all laws for the Nation's Capital, is considering the subject of high-speed elevated highways or motor vehicular subways.

Work Hours Staggered

The new stagger system which went into effect on March 31 establishes different opening hours at 15-minute intervals from 7:30 a. m. to 9:15 a. m. Closing hours vary in the same fashion from 3:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Meanwhile, a House of Representatives subcommittee charged with solving the capital's traffic problems, has completed a two-month study and issued a report attacking the "piecemeal, patchwork planning of the past" and advocating a $25,000,000 outlay over a five-year period for an express highway program.



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Defense Personnel Clogs Capital's Traffic Arteries and Pedestrian Lanes

Girls Win First Honors in Capital Work Parade

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The girl who works for the Government in Washington is just coming into prominence. Sherwood Anderson began it all by declaring there was a best-seller for somebody who would describe the life and emotions of one of these Government workers. There are a great many men in Government service, too, of course, but somehow it seems to be the women one thinks of in watching the hordes of workers let out after hours from the great colonnaded offices that line Constitutional Avenue.

Life Magazine took the matter up and devoted a front cover to a "typical" Washington girl with an illustrated story of her day; and since then there have been dozens of articles. The point seems to be that although the rest of the Nation has been feeling depressions and hard times in the past 10 years, Washington has gone on getting bigger and bigger. There has been little unemployment in Washington. In 1933 there were about 500,000 employees here and by 1940 there were more than 1,000,000. They were all working for the same employer, the United States Government.

'Why' of Girls Leaving Home

Washington is one of the reasons why girls leave home. The defense program has made Washington grow faster than ever. This is a controversial point, but there are some who say that governmental centralization which has continued for the past 40 years will continue into the future. Mr. Willkie mentioned the bigness of Washington in his last campaign, and he spoke of it with critical feeling. At any rate, there it is.

The increase in population has produced a housing shortage, and rents are not what they used to be. A great new Statler Hotel is going up in the boom town. The Government is taking over apartment houses, and the British Embassy people recently bought one, too. The defense program has attracted 25,000, most of them women, in the past year, adding them to the 130,000 or so who are already hard at work. Today they are getting off every train that arrives in the capital, eager to find a toe-hold in the romantic city of their dreams, and glad to see all the historic sights which one runs into at the end of vistas everywhere in the Capital.

Such a girl often takes her Civil Service examinations before she comes to Washington. That is the wisest way. Then she is sure of her job after she gets here. There is a rule under the Civil Service that each State is entitled to a quota of Federal jobs proportional to its own population. The difficulty with such a rule is that most big industries produce a specially trained labor pool right around their own environs. In Washington families grow up in Government service, and their children look automatically to the same kind of Government clerical work that their fathers and mothers had. Thus the suburbs in Virginia, and Maryland and the District of Columbia itself are prepared to supply most of the lower classifications of Civil Service jobs. A girl who comes from one of the far-off States whose quota is not filled may have a preliminary geographical advantage in such matters. Information in such matters is generally obtainable at the local post office. Business schools follow the matter carefully, too.

Moderate Start in Pay

A stenographer may start in Washington at around $1,200 to $1,400. She follows routine work. She may go to night school and improve her position. Thousands of young Government clerks are studying law. That seems to be a favorite occupation. Frequently they live in boarding houses or rooming houses, or double up with a friend or two in a bedroom-sitting-room-kitchenette-bath. Washington is an attractive suburban capital, with lots of trees and parks. It is pre-eminently a "white-collar" city, probably the biggest in the world. Government workers have a sense of economic security. Wages are not very high but once on the classified Civil Service list the jobs go on and on. The cumulative economic level of Washington is high, as cities go, because there is little of the occupational idleness and slack seasons which outside towns know. At the end of the year the total wage is higher from the modest Government salary because it has been permanent. Washington accordingly supports a good theater with many of the New York successes; offers music and its own symphony, and shows many of the manifestations of well-being and cultural interest which other larger but more uncertain towns are unable to support.

Domestic, Homey City

A recent estimate of a young clerk's budget showed rental expenditures of about $40 a month for a downtown rented room and two meals a day, sharing a bath with 6 to 10 other roomers. Washington is crowded and as fast as apartments go up they are filled, or they are taken over by the Government, and partitions knocked out and offices installed. In the temporary headquarters recently vacated by the Social Security Administration, some of the offices included fragments of the tiled floors of old bathrooms, in the same way that even the gallery of the former Washington Coliseum now taken over entirely by the Government has been separated into stalls for office space.

Washington is a domestic, family-type city, as the clerical occupants know it. It's a bit hard for the young women who come to it because the ratio of girls to men is high.

Every spring is visiting season in Washington, when the folks from back home drop in to see the cherry blossoms. Once a year, too, the natives give their State dance and it is a gala affair. There are bowling, ice skating rinks, and a generally cheerful air among the younger folks. Washington is a homey city in one way, nearly everybody knows the celebrities, as well as the other people in their own office, department or bureau, so that in downtown public places one is likely to come in contact with numerous friends.

Two events are familiar to every Government worker: one is the big rush-hour crowd as all the Government offices let out and the men and women workers walk home or start for trolley cars together. Recently a new effort has been made to stagger hours so that the traffic problem of a one-employer city will not be so serious.

The other great event is the fortnightly pay day. When a whole city is paid off at the same time, on the middle and end of the month, it means a tremendous semi-monthly rush to the stores, payment of bills and contraction of new debts. The city's economic life pulses along in two great throbs a month, 24 a year. One can take a Washington newspaper blindfold and tell what period of the month it is by feeling the thickness of the advertising sections.

Low Income Group Housing Seen as Vital Need in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Don't judge Washington's housing situation by its fine fronts. Behind them may lurk a slum.

So warns Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffman, Executive Secretary of the Washington Housing Association, a community chest agency which is working to organize public sentiment for better housing.

Long interested in housing conditions in Washington, especially for families of low income, the Washington Housing Association is now turning its attention especially to the great mass of low-paid Government workers drawn to Washington by defense jobs.

"The seriousness of the problem," Mrs. Hoffman recently told the House Committee Investigating Interstate Migration, "is not apparent to the casual observer." But overcrowding and lack of sanitation affect the white collar worker in Federal or private employment as well as the migrant worker.

Low Rents at Premium

Greatest strain of the rapid increase in population in the Nation's capital, Mrs. Hoffman reports, is in dwelling units renting for $30 a month and under.

A WPA survey in January showed a total of 138 vacant dwelling units renting for $30 and under and approximately 750 dwellings being sought at that rent.

The vacancy rate for apartments had dropped drastically. Apartment vacancies were 7.94 per cent in August, 1940. By January, 1941 the number of vacancies had dropped to 2 per cent and in March was down to 1.51 per cent.

Government Responsibilites

To meet the specific needs of incoming defense workers the Federal Government has agreed to build approximately 2500 family units in near-by defense centers and a dormitory for 1,000 women workers in the Government, but Mrs. Hoffman believes Uncle Sam has still greater responsibilities on his shoulders.

"Our almost total lack of industry as compared with other cities of similar size means that we started with a lack of homes for working people—homes which in industrial centers are built in part at least by or for the industry. The chief industry of Washington is government which has taken no such responsibility for housing its workers.

"As in few other cities, Washington people have been sold the idea of home ownership, with too little consideration for the fact that home ownership may be for many of our present residents a luxury which they cannot afford. This has helped to develop a shortage, too long ignored here, of houses to rent to a floating population of families of moderate though assured income levels."

World's Most Beautiful Capital Tribute to Vision of Planners

By John Russell Young
District Commissioner
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

". . . And there shall be a mile-stretch between the Home of the President and yonder hill . . . and the stretch will be a scene of great beauty with mansions . . gardens . . . sloping lawns . . . a great temple. . . ."

Thus spoke the young French engineer, Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant to George Washington in 1791 as they stood on the banks of the Potomac River and visualized the world's most beautiful Capital. And from this creative genius has arisen the plan of Washington, a model for cities the world over.

Slowly and amid the vicissitudes of the years, the Nation's Capital has emerged and far surpassed the expectations of L'Enfant's original idea. Although not followed closely or continuously, the Washington of today is a tribute to the farsightedness of its first planners.

It has been developed over a period of 150 years as the Capital of a great Nation and it is unlike any other city in the United States; indeed, perhaps, any other city in the world. It has countless thousands of trees; more than 600 parks and open places, some of them in the downtown district, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of ornate and monumental government buildings, and more than 100 outdoor memorials and shrines.

Abundance of Flowers

The climate of Washington is one that is conducive to varied and luxuriant vegetation. Practically throughout the entire year there are flowers and flowering trees of many kinds and in great abundance. The weather is pleasant and particularly the autumn and spring seasons are glorious. It is in these seasons perhaps that the greatest number of visitors come to the city and incidentally more than 3,000,000 persons come sightseeing to Washington each year.

The mile stretch between the White House and the Capitol is now one of the show places of Washington. The development of this area was greatly neglected and only in recent years has it come into its own with new buildings, valued at millions of dollars. The Mall, another attraction, extends from Capitol Hill to the Lincoln Memorial, and takes in the landscaped areas of the United States Department of Agriculture, the 70 acres of the Sylvan Theater surrounding the Washington Monument and the Smithsonian Institution grounds. If L'Enfant could pay a visit, especially at night, and see the Mall outlined in lights and indirect lighting effects on the Capitol dome, the two million dollar Lincoln Memorial and its reflecting pool and the stately shaft of the Washington Monument, he would feel that his work had not been in vain.

The plan to make the mile-stretch a place of great beauty with stately mansions is L'Enfant's dream come true. For lining Constitution Avenue, that wide thoroughfare, the New Parade Ground of the Capitol which borders the Mall, is the $200,000,000 Federal Triangle, the greatest array of public buildings in the history of the world. Here, too, is the elaborate pink marble National Gallery of Art which houses one of the finest art collections in the world, the National Museum and other new and handsome Government buildings.

L'Enfant's Plan Survived

It is astonishing that the L'Enfant plan could have survived through years of neglect and lack of interest. First steps to carry out the Washington Plan were the building, from 1791 to 1800, of the Capitol, the President's House and a Federal Department building. For many years after Washington became the seat of Government—in 1800—the city grew slowly and was simply a new town along the Potomac. By the middle of the 19th Century the L'Enfant Plan had been practically forgotten.

It was in 1900, the celebration of the centenary of the establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia, that, to commemorate the event, a Commission was appointed by authority of the United States Senate to revive and restore the original L'Enfant Plan. But it wasn't until 1910 that actual work began on the plan when Congress established the National Commission of Fine Arts, which for 30 years has been devoted to the beautification of the National Capital.

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Spring Pans of Flowers Are Most Treasured of All Gifts From White House Gardens

President's Home Brightened By Variety of Early Blooms

By Blanche McKnight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The most notable of all flowers prepared by the staff of White House gardeners are the famous Easter pans.

Composed of lilies, with an ethereal effect of green and pure white, the pans are presented by the President and his wife to various officials, visiting notables, and friends. Many are distributed to churches and hospitals, while others grace the White House board and the state suite.

This custom was originated by David Saunders, superintendent of the White House greenhouses. Each pan, which is really a small flat container of five perfect plants arranged with asparagus fern, is decorated with a green and white crepe paper mat. All blossoms are wrapped separately in green oiled paper for local delivery, with specially constructed crates for destinations out of town.

Augmenting the lily, which predominates in the floral decorations at the Mansion during Easter, are a myriad of carnations, roses and snapdragons, potted Cinerarias and ferns. These are grown in the White House conservatories which are near the Tidal Basin, within a stone's throw of the Washington Monument.

"A beehive of activity" describes this little community of hothouses. Here seedlings are tenderly nurtured and plants are propagated, many of them producing the finest blooms in this country. One quickly senses that the gardeners are all in love with their work and take a genuine pride and interest in the flowers which are their special charges.

Transported by Truck

The lilies, carnations, roses and other flowers in bloom at the Easter season are beautiful. There are aisles of carnations, which were always known as President McKinley's favorite. Some of the most distinctive varieties include the Laddies, a rich salmon pink; the Mother Gor, a deep pink; the bright Red Matchless and the White Ivy.

An important event on each day's program at the greenhouses occurs in the morning. When the messenger in charge of the truck that takes flowers to the Mansion drives up to the office, the zero hour for loading the lovely blossoms is at hand.

In the bouquet room of the Mansion, they are arranged by William Reeves and his staff, then placed in the various rooms. Even the grandchildren of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have fresh baskets of posies in their bedrooms during their visits at the White House.

A Luncheon Arrangement

At a recent luncheon given by Mrs. Roosevelt a particularly effective combination for the table was achieved with Butterfly roses of a light pinkish hue, stevia and maidenhair fern. The stevia, with its graceful spray of tiny, white, clustered flowers and the fern give the necessary balance. For this luncheon Mrs. Roosevelt wore a corsage of Butterfly roses and stevia with an Eleanor crepe gown.

For more important occasions, such as the reception honoring the judiciary, the brilliant diplomatic reception, and the official function for the Army and Navy, as many as five or six truckloads of flowers are sometimes used. These receptions usually call for around 3,000 roses, 1,800 carnations, 1,400 chrysanthemums, besides many, many ferns and potted plants.

The state reception given to members of the diplomatic corps has heretofore been considered the most colorful of all the White House entertainments, but with the disappearance of this party from last season's official social calendar, the reception for the Army and Navy contingent becomes outstanding in color and beauty. The imposing state suite of the White House makes a fitting setting for this annual mid-winter function given by the President and First Lady in honor of the Army and Navy.

Here the crystal chandeliers in the state rooms drop a soft, iridescent light upon the blossoms, feathery ferns and vines. The many blooms give off a delightful fragrance. The gorgeous effect of the roses, carnations, orchids and other choice cut blooms enhance the beauty of the costly gowns, striking accessories and jewels worn by the feminine guests; also lend enchantment to the resplendent uniforms of the officers.

Red Carnations in Foyer

As the officers and their wives entered the marble foyer at this year's reception they saw the great urns filled with red carnations, mingled with spreading ferns and stately palms; and in the long red corridor on the console table before the portrait of President McKinley there was a single vase of rich, red roses—only red flowers are placed beneath this painting.

Pink roses, pink snapdragons and lacy fern banked the mirrored mantels in the much-storied East room where the guests formed in line before moving into the Blue Room to greet their hosts. On the historic end tables in this room were clusters of salmon pink carnations, begonias and ferns, while the huge royal blue vases held large clusters of similar flowers. In the Green Room adjoining, pink roses and stevia were banked on the mantels. In the Blue Room there was a floral screen of palms and ferns sprayed with various shades of yellow snapdragons, before which the President and his wife received their guests. The Red Room boasted Laddie carnations.

Over the large paneled mantel in the state dining room the florists massed Cibotium fern festooned with bright red carnations, and on the long buffet table, where light refreshments were served, huge silver bowls held rich red roses.

Moving of Greenhouse

Mr. Reeves has decorated for many visiting dignitaries and royalty. At the recent dinner given in honor of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg and her suite, much interest centered around the floral display at the Mansion. The royal visitors were delighted with the profusion and variety of blossoms grown in the Mansion's own conservatories, and arranged artistically about the state suite.

It was during the Theodore Roosevelt regime that the greenhouse was expanded by moving it from the executive grounds to its present location near the Tidal Basin.

The floral staff recalls that Mrs. Helen Herron Taft took the greatest pleasure in having the White House always filled with fresh blooms of many varieties. At one of the big state functions she wore a violet corsage pinned on a beautiful gown of gray satin embroidered in crystals. Mrs. Taft liked to work in the gardens and she is one of the two or three Presidents' wives who left flower beds of their own design. She planted many of the rose bushes seen today in the rose garden near the south portico, and it was at her instigation that the famous cherry trees were set out around the Tidal Basin.

Veterans of the White House greenhouses, who have long since retired, have not forgotten the elaborate floral preparations for the wedding of President Cleveland and Miss Frances Folsom which took place in the Blue Room. While the great East Room and other parlors were elaborately decorated, it was the famous Blue Room which received most attention.

Mrs. Wilson's Interest

Over the entrance from the hall was a huge scroll with E Pluribus Unum spelled out in flowers. The east mantel was banked with dark pansies, with paler pansies spelling out the date of the wedding. Red roses, shading from dark to light, were massed on the other mantel and against this background of red, white roses were arranged to form the initials C. and F. Garlands of roses and orchids almost hid the mirrors and even the fireplaces had a clever floral design. Dazzling red begonias were placed to give the effect of a real fire, cenatureas were laid to represent ashes, while the tiles of the hearth were screened by closely packed blossoms of brilliant hue.

The first Mrs. Wilson was intensely interested in gardens. Upon coming to the White House she found flower beds, primly Colonial, extending along the southern facade of the Mansion. These she soon transformed with the aid of a landscape architect. The garden on the west side became a simple rose plot, and the east garden was changed into an old-fashioned flower group.

Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson always cherished orchids and used them for nearly every occasion calling for flowers.

An interesting memorandum of President Benjamin Harrison's administration states that Mrs. Harrison enjoyed orchids so much that she set to work to learn china painting / so that her flower preferences could be preserved on her dishes.

Mrs. Harding was fond of elaborate displays but liked her flowers loosely arranged. She always rearranged any that appeared stiff and formal. Friends remember her as tall and gracious in a charming afternoon gown of pale grey crepe with grey suede accessories and in her hand a small bouquet of mauve orchids.

Whatever doubt there may be in some minds as to the Presidential favorite flowers, Mr. Reeves relates an anecdote that settles the problem as to the Harding Administration at any rate. He had met the President in the elevator and was shocked to hear him say, "I think you are the meanest man I know." In a rather shaky voice he replied to the Chief Executive: "How is that? I don't quite understand." He was relieved when a chuckle escaped the President's lips and he said, "Just to think the chrysanthemum is my favorite flower and not one time have you placed it on my desk President Harding found on his desk each morning thereafter his favorite, as long as they were in season.

It was the Hardings who originated the annual garden parties for veterans at Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. Harding also made many trips to the wards of the hospital, taking with her huge boxes of flowers for the soldiers.

Roses for Mrs. Coolidge

Mrs. Coolidge preferred white roses and during her stay at the Mansion she often carried them. They looked attractive against the white brocade and white satin of her gowns. White House attendants like to recall the sound of her singing in those days of calm and leisure when she went from room to room of her private suite placing cut flowers in vases. President Coolidge never cared for flowers in his office, neither did President Hoover.

Now from the window of his study President Roosevelt can see the rose gardens containing bushes of many varieties. Their petals' hues and co-mingled fragrances produce magic. This walk, guarded on either side by roses and a tall hedge, winds, as all paths should, through feathery green arches.

Roses White, Pink, Yellow

While the Chief Executive likes red, the old-fashioned yellow is cherished by Mrs. Roosevelt and she uses them generously for decorative purposes. Too, she likes pansies, and lilies-of-the-valley. At the southeast entrance are beds of these blossoms that sparkle and glow in the breeze. Beds in the form of a parterre enhanced by a pool also grow a host of daffodils. And since intervening shrubbery has been removed, the east garden can be seen by visitors who pass through the long lower corridor. No one hurries to leave it.

The roses found in the greenhouses are chiefly of the white, pink and yellow kinds. A few of the favorites are the pink Columbia, which opens out to a deeper shade of rich rose than the bud would imply; the Butterfly, a pastel pink; Better Times, a soft, handsome red rose. The yellow Johanna Hill, the White Killarney, and the Ophelia are also extremely popular, as is the pink and red radiance. When the winter rush is on at the White House, anywhere from 3,000 to 4,000 roses may be cut in a day.

Orchids, so remarkable in form, brilliance and color, grow in hanging baskets in one wing, and in an adjoining section snapdragons of rich wine, white and canary yellow present a colorful array.

In the fall when most of the plants are taking a rest from blooming and diplomats and society folk are returning to Washington, the chrysanthemums begin to bloom. The White House has around 14,000 of these plants, not counting the pom poms, all of which can be cut for a big state reception.

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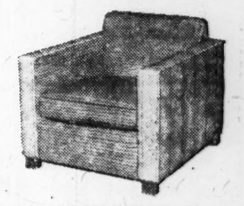

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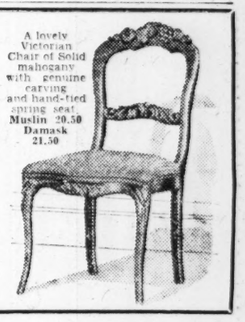

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Washington Tourists' Goal Despite Defense Restrictions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Despite defense precautions barring visitors from certain public buildings, Washington is still a tremendous attraction for sightseers.

Tourists' interests are continually coming in conflict with those of certain officials who think more careful check should be kept of government visitors in these treacherous times, but more than once the sightseers have won out.

Last summer the White House was closed to visitors while the exterior was painted and heavier guards arranged. Now it is open again to sightseers from 10 a. m to 2 p. m. each day. For those who have special cards from their Senators or Representatives, the Red, Green and Blue Parlors and the State Dining Room are on view from 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, one of the most popular sightseeing meccas in the Nation's Capital, was also closed to the public for a while. Bureau officials said they needed the space to train more agents. After 10 days the protests of disappointed visitors was so strong that it was decided to resume the tours. The FBI is now open Mondays through Fridays from 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m. and on Saturdays from 9:30 a. m. to 11 a. m.

Standards Bureau Closed

The Bureau of Standards, now given over almost entirely to the testing of materials for the Army and Navy and other defense agencies, has closed its gates entirely to sightseers.

For more than a year admittance to the galleries of Congress has been by card only. This is merely a precaution against gallery disturbances; such cards are easily obtained from one's Senator or Representative. The only persons allowed in either the Senate or House galleries without cards are sightseers conducted through the Capitol on regular tours.

As a further safeguard, the Capitol doors are now closed at 4:30 p. m. daily and no one is allowed to enter the building without explaining his destination.

Other Government buildings that require a lot of explaining before one enters these days are the War and Navy Departments. All employees of these two departments have badges bearing their photographs. Each time they enter or leave the building a guard checks to see that the employee is wearing his own badge.

Permit From Provost Marshal

Visitors can get into these departments, but only after satisfactorily identifying themselves to the Provost Marshal's office. Then he is presented with a visitor's badge which he must wear all the time he is in the building. Nor can he get out until he has surrendered it and received a special exit pass.

With these exceptions, the tourist in Washington is still allowed to come and go about as he pleases.

He will want to see the new National Gallery of Art which houses works of the great masters, some of which are now on view for the first time in the United States. The gallery is open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays and from 2 to 5 p. m. on Sundays. Visitors to the gallery have been numbering several thousand each day.

Then there are the old, familiar, but ever-luring attractions.

The Washington Monument is where one goes for a birds-eye view of the city. For those who do not relish climbing the steps in the 555-foot obelisk, there is an elevator.

The Supreme Court Building is still new to many Washington visitors. The best time to visit the building is at 12 noon when the members of the Court file in with proper ceremony.

The Lincoln Memorial calls for two visits—one in the daytime to read the many inscriptions and pick out your State seal, the other at night when the heroic statue of the great emancipator is bathed in a moonglow light and looks out at the Washington Monument reflected in a long, black pool.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is only place in the United States where stamps are made and where all the paper money is engraved.

Arlington includes both the cemetery where many of the Nation's heroes are buried and the mansion, former home of Robert E. Lee, overlooking the capital from the hills of Virginia.

Mt. Vernon, Washington's manorial home, is now reached by a memorial boulevard which bisects Washington's extensive new airport as well as the historic town of Virginia.

In the Smithsonian Institution are displayed, for the ladies, the gowns of President's wives; and for the gentlemen, the Spirit of St. Louis in which Charles A. Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic.

These are but a few of Washington's high spots.

Tourists are one of the biggest businesses in the Nation's Capital. Even in these busy and serious times, Washington still welcomes them.

Capital Styles Borrowed From Art Works

Past Reflected in the New

Upper right: A daytime outfit designed by Kiviette from Raeburn's portrait of Sir Francis James Scott (at upper left). Lower: A dinner gown conceived in Gainsborough pink, with a soft blue velvet ribbon, inspired by Gainsborough's portrait of Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan (lower left). The two portraits hang in the National Gallery of Art. The two outfits shown here were designed for Woodward & Lothrop and displayed in their windows coincident with the opening of the gallery on March 17.

Nation's Capital Inspires Patriotic Theme in Styles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Along with the other ideas originating in the Nation's capital nowadays are—of all things—fashion inspirations!

It's not just that women all over the country are wearing red, white and blue this spring, are bedecking themselves with costume jewelry copied straight from the President's seal or are getting their hair cut shorter in preparation for "home defense" jobs.

Now come fashions inspired by the stately portraits in the new National Gallery of Art.

"Gainsborough Pink"

The textile color cards this spring carries a "Gainsborough pink," just the color of the gown worn by Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan in the Gainsborough portrait on display at the recently opened gallery.

Following that cue, representatives of Woodward & Lothrop, one of the city's leading department stores, went to Kiviette, American designer, with a copy of the Geographic Magazine in which several of the gallery's masterpieces had been reproduced and asked her to design from the work of the old masters, clothes suitable for the modern woman.

Kiviette sketched from the following six famous paintings of various periods:

Filippi Lippi's "Madonna and Child."

Jan Vermeer's "The Lacemaker."

Thomas Gainsborough's "Mrs. Richard Brinsley Sheridan."

Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Lady Betty Delme and Her Children."

John Singleton Copley's "Richard Earl Howe."

Sir Henry Raeburn's "Colonel Francis James Scott."

Fashion Display

Then at the time of the gallery opening, the store posed each gown in a separate window beside a copy of the painting by which it had been inspired.

As the defense emergency goes on, the uniform motif for women's clothes will undoubtedly become more prevalent in this country as it has in England.

Already on the scene is a new American Red Cross uniform for outdoor wear designed by Elizabeth Hawes. Heretofore, Red Cross volunteers and staff members were doing outside jobs in pastel uniforms with chiffon veils and any sort of coat.

Red Cross Uniform

The material used in the new uniform is a blue-gray gabardine. The coat has a red flannel lining easily removed for warm weather. The suit is to be worn with a specially designed white waist, and in the winter with a white pullover sweater.

The different services within the Red Cross are designated colored epaulets on the shoulders of the coat and suit.

The Red Cross adopted its first uniforms for volunteer workers during the last war at the suggestion of Miss Mabel Boardman, then director of volunteers service, who insisted they would raise the "morale" of the great mass of women working for the Red Cross. Each worker who desires to wear a uniform pays for her own.

'March of Time' Honor

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Louis de Rochemont, producer of March of Time, has been awarded the Patriotic Service Cross of the American Flag Association for his "inspiring subjects that have stimulated the patriotism of the millions of Americans who have seen them."

Liquor Problems Widespread; 29 States in Regulatory Moves

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—National prohibition was repealed in 1933, but in the several States liquor legislation continues as a perennial problem.

An Associated Press survey disclosed today that lawmakers in at least 29 States this year tackled such matters as liquor taxation, regulation of drink emporiums, Sunday tippling and similar questions of the post-repeal era.

Here are some of the new regulatory measures:

Arizona limited package liquor stores to one for each 2,500 inhabitants in counties with more than 100,000 population; one for each 2,000 in counties with 25,000 to 100,000; one for each 1,000 in counties with less than 25,000. Maine prohibited hunting by intoxicated persons and proposed to ban sale of liquor to paupers and malt liquors to minors, under 21, for on-premise consumption, also to forbid sale of liquor to persons placed on an "interdicted list" by their families or municipal authorities.

A Missouri measure passed in the Senate and pending in the House would require taverns to close by 1:30 a. m. weekdays and midnight on Saturdays. Pending Michigan bills would forbid music or dancing in beer gardens and drinking houses, advertising of intoxicants in newspapers, magazines or on billboards.

Among the Sunday drinking proposals were these:

Connecticut — Extend Sunday sales in hotels and restaurants beyond present 9 p. m. deadline; Michigan—Permit Sunday sale, now outlawed in entire State, in Detroit only; Nebraska—Uniform 1 a. m. closing with beer only sales between 6 a. m. and midnight Sunday; Pennsylvania—Extend taproom closing from midnight to 2 a. m. Sunday; Missouri—Ban sale of 3.2 (per cent alcohol) beer on Sunday.

The Washington Legislature three times voided a proposal to permit sale of beer from midnight to 1 a. m. Sunday, finally passed it and then Gov. Arthur B. Langlie vetoed it.

A Michigan bill would abolish State liquor stores and turn the business over to private vendors. Wisconsin may close all taverns between 2:30 and 8 a. m., where now they are empowered to remain open to sell beer only between 1 and 8 a. m. Nebraska may prohibit window-posting of liquor prices. Texas sought to strengthen enforcement of liquor laws in areas near Army camps and national defense industrial sites.

Liquor taxation laws passed this year included:

Delaware, reduced State tax on wine from 40 to 25 cents a gallon; South Dakota, gave cities all the liquor license fees, instead of the State taking half, and exempted non-intoxicating wine and beer made in South Dakota from a $1.75 a barrel State tax; Nebraska, continued to divert liquor taxes to State assistance; Indiana, a new tax on beer, wine and whisky was estimated to raise $300,000 annually for enforcement purposes; West Virginia, divided $600,000 annual liquor profits among municipalities on population basis; Idaho, levied 20 per cent tax on wholesale price of liquors sold by the State which operates a store monopoly.

The Illinois Republican administration has bills pending to double the tax on beverages, two cents to four cents a gallon on beer and 50 cents to $1 a gallon on liquor.

Miscellaneous liquor proposals would: Maine—Surtax liquor 10 per cent, proceeds to go for snow removal; Wisconsin—Exclude local option dry communities from sharing in State liquor taxes; New Hampshire—Put hard cider sales under liquor commission control; New Jersey—Require capacity markings on all glasses used in dispensing alcohol beverages; Pennsylvania—repeal an 1878 act which prohibited women from working in places serving liquor.

A New York bill awaiting the Governor's action would permit employment of ex-convicts by holders of State liquor licenses if the State Liquor Authority certified approval in writing.

An Oklahoma resolution to repeal that State's bone-dry constitutional provisions were buried in a House committee and in Kansas a bill to repeal that State's prohibition and provide for a State-owned liquor industry failed.

W. Va. Mother Wins Pay Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—West Virginia is paying unemployment compensation to a mother who claims recompense for loss of work due to the arrival of a baby.

Ralph M. Hiner, former member of the State Board of Review, in granting compensation to Mrs. Dolores Wigal Sheppard, proofreader for the Parkersburg (W. Va.) News, said: The "decision was mandatory under the present wording of the State's unemployment compensation law."

Mrs. Sheppard, after relinquishing her job before the arrival of the child, found later that she had no job to which to return. Four weeks after the birth, she claimed compensation.

W. E. Ingersoll, Business Manager for the Parkersburg News, appeared as plaintiff. He contended that the defendant was unemployed through no fault of the employer; that the News did not lay off the defendant or cut down in the number of employees, as The News had no fewer proofreaders upon her leaving—it was necessary to employ someone in her place; that, although businessmen have had to foresee that "women will get married and have babies," if they are granted relief under such circumstances, "it means penalizing the employer on whom falls the load of providing unemployment compensation payments into the State fund from which benefits are paid."

Gold Lace Breach Filled by the U. S.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The Navy has announced triumphantly that the "initiative and ingenuity of the American jewelry industry promised to relieve soon a threatened shortage of gold lace for officers' uniforms.

Existing stocks, which for years had been obtained from gold lace makers at Lyons, France, are nearing depletion, the Navy said, because the supply was cut off by the Nazi invasion.

Anticipating a shortage, the Navy asked American manufacturers to tackle the problem. Three textile concerns have undertaken the task of weaving gold lace, the Navy reported, adding it was expected that within a few weeks an initial domestic supply would be available.

Realm of International Law Defended by Carnegie Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 14—International law still retains a large measure of its force, and treaties are still being made and observed, particularly in the Western Hemisphere, Dr. Philip C. Jessup, director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, declared in his annual report to the endowment trustees, made public today.

Dr. Jessup, who is professor of International law at Columbia University, held that because of the persistent vigor of such law despite the rule of anarchy in some areas, the study and codification of international law should be vigorously pressed today.

As a means of furthering the study of international law, Dr. Jessup suggests in his Carnegie report the establishment of an Academy of International Law in the Western Hemisphere, similar to the Academy at The Hague, now closed, which the Endowment's division used extensively from 1923 to 1939.

"Unless one despondently accepts a defeatist attitude, in the light of which all of the Endowment's work would be equally futile," Dr. Jessup said, "one must look forward to a time when the relations of states will again be governed by that system of rules and practices which human society has so painfully evolved over the course of the centuries.

"But even at the present moment, dark as is the picture in Europe and Asia, in the Western Hemisphere it is not denied that the reign of law is still applicable to international relations, that treaties are still made and observed, and that the slow process of developing international machinery for conducting the affairs of nations progresses deliberately but steadily toward its ultimate goal."

Dr. Jessup revealed that he had queried jurists in international law as to whether its study should be continued, and found only five out of 95 believing that a policy of retrenchment should be followed. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, he reported, voiced the view that "additional efforts should be put forth to heighten the sense of the importance of international law" as one of the bases of peace.

Arrangements are being made for a seventh conference of teachers of international law and related subjects in Washington from April 23 to 26, Dr. Jessup disclosed. A number of European scholars in the subject, now in the United States, will attend.

While the Endowment division awarded about 212 fellowships in the international law field from 1917 to 1937, Dr. Jessup advised the establishment of several "teaching fellowships" as a further aid to this study. He also reported that the foundation had published 18 treatises of the series known as "Classics of International Law" to increase available literature on the subject.

Ickes Urges Fall of Naziism

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—Civilization can survive only by the destruction of Hitler and nazism "and all that they stand for," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said in an address last night.

Speaking before the Jewish National Workers Alliance of America, Mr. Ickes asserted that "we have the phenomenon of Americans, some of them men of distinguished position and of good will, who, sometimes innocently and sometimes deliberately, have adopted the Nazi viewpoint.

"These Nazi fellow travelers and members of the 'Society of Hitler's unconscious tools,' have been propagandizing and propagating the Nazi ideology through the United States. They are a queer assortment.

Their immediate and most pressing aim is the same as that of Hitler—to defeat Britain and Greece and Yugoslavia by hindering American aid. They also carry on an insidious pro-German and anti-British propaganda. Of course they try to hide their propaganda behind blinds of pacifism and alleged patriotism."

Americans know that the conflict abroad "is our war," Mr. Ickes declared, having recognized it as such by enactment of the Lease-Lend bill.

"They know that this is a war to defend our oceans, a war to protect our shores, a war for our security," he asserted. "The American people know that if the British fleet should be destroyed or captured by Hitler, we would be, as he has threatened, his next objective."

American Forces Near 1,500,000

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Expanding American land, sea, and air forces have attained a combined strength approaching 1,500,000 men.

Official muster rolls showed a grand total of 1,479,359 officers and men on active service with the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Inclusion of more than 25,000 Coast Guardsmen, who in wartime operate under Navy orders, would swell the figure past 1,500,000.

The Army's latest report listed 1,185,600, including 14,000 officers and 473,000 enlisted regulars; 16,600 National Guard officers and 270,000 men; 38,000 Reserve officers on active duty; and 374,000 Selective Service trainees.

The Navy reported a total of 242,654, made up of 11,675 regular and 8,676 Reserve officers; 195,793 enlisted regulars; 25,974 enlisted Reservists and 536 retired officers and men recalled to active duty.

The Marine Corps total of 51,105 embraced 1,730 Regular and 1,996 Reserve officers; 38,544 enlisted regulars and 8,835 Reservists.

President's High Record

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—A compilation showed today that President Roosevelt has sent the Senate 2,966 nominations this session, of which 2,730 already have been confirmed. Since he first took office in 1933, the President has made 75,984 nominations, of which 29,068 have been postmaster appointments.

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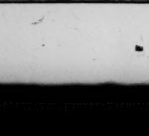
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Hilda Was a Crab

By Else Bostelmann
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Four

A Seastar crawled slowly, very slowly, over flat stones not far away. She pushed herself along on her tiny tube feet underneath her sprawled-out, star-like points.

What I like best of all are mussels, juicy, black mussels, she thought. She took her time, though, and did not hurry at all. The mussels that stuck so close together up there on the rocks could not slip away before she reached them. They had no feet to walk off with. They covered the stones and rocks like a carpet, peacefully overlapping and on top of each other. Where seastars were, there were always beds of mussels, too.

Hilda, in her sidewise scratching, dancing way, stood suddenly before a mass of green spines. It did not seem good to walk right over these Sea Urchins. They were flattish, roundish little balls, clustered together just like the Stars. Stiffly they moved, as if they were on stilts, and some actually moved away. But they never, never moved outside the water. No, a dry place was not to their liking.

A Royal Garden

Hilda moved farther on. Suddenly—no, she was not fooled. That garden belonged to some important creature, she was sure. It was too beautiful to be there just by chance. Flowery sea anemones, bright seastars, black mussels, barnacles, sea cucumbers and cunning round urchins lived there, with the softest, whitest sand between them. Lots of high grass grew out of the sand, like a forest.

Hilda made up her mind to find out about it. Flop—she found herself back to her feet, ready to fight. Fight what? Fight that stick sticking out of the ground? My word, Hilda thought, did I step over that stiff tail of the King Crab when he had just had a notion to move? The rest of the King Crab pushed itself, inch by inch, out of the sand. Hilda felt small. So it was a royal flower garden. I should have known, she thought.

The King Crab, or King Limulus, lived not alone there, Hilda found out. The Queen, still bigger than he, was there too, and so were her royal children, of all ages and stages, with and without tails. People who study crabs call these tails "Telson." The babies had been born without it; it would have been very much in their way in getting around. They were born far up on the beach in a sand hole, where their Queen Mama had put many thousand eggs. A layer of sand had covered them and the sunshine had warmed the sand blanket.

Off for a Swim

After about a month and a half, the little royal children stepped out of their eggs and went for a swim. They ate worms and grew; ate more worms and grew more. Ever so often they burst their shells and grew bigger and bigger ones. Finally, after having eaten and grown so much, they were too heavy to swim easily. They stopped swimming. They found the sandy ground had really all they wanted of food. So they walked around there on five pairs of very small legs. The sixth pair they used to push all the juicy worms into the mouths, which were underneath those unbelievable broad horseshoe-shaped heads.

As the King Crab generations lived ages and ages ago and have never changed their customs, they still wear their armor as did kings in olden times. Six pointed spines stick out on each side of their short armored body, and out from its tip comes that sharp Telson. It is not so much a kingly weapon, nor do they ever care to fight with it, but it is a splendid self-help. Should one of them be thrown over on his back, either by a merry wave or mischief-making person, without that pointed Telson he could not get on his feet again. The Telson would push itself into the sand, and, flipflap, the crab would be thrown forwards, armor and all. He would land on his feet and all would be well again.

So the King Crabs live a happy Crab life all summer long, and when winter comes, they do just as all the other crabs do—they go to sleep. Some Crabs hibernate between rocks, or under the sand, but the King Crabs just stay where they happen to be at that time, until a warm spring sunshine calls them to wake up and stretch their legs.

(To be concluded next Monday)

The King Crab lived there with his Queen and all their royal children

Whistling Song

At the farm on East Neck
Early in the morn,
You're wakened up by Lawrence
In among the corn,
Whistling, whistling, whistling,
Whistling all the day,
And later in the afternoon
He's whistling in the hay!

MARGARET BESTON

A Round of Prizes

By Peter White

Again this month, we are awarding a special prize to one of the very small friends of the page For Children, who enjoys so much the stories we publish that she wrote to tell us of some that she liked especially. Frances Cleaver, five, of Long Beach, California, has won a lovely book, "April's Kittens," by Clare Turlay Newberry, and we think she will enjoy the beautiful pictures as much as the story.

Here is Frances's letter:

Dear Peter White:

My grandma is telling me how to spell most of the words in this letter but I am writing it myself on my grandma's typewriter. She reads every story in The Christian Science Monitor to me, and I can hardly wait until they come to see what Betsy and Billy and all the rest are doing.

I liked the stories about the Valentine cookies that the children made for a surprise for their mothers, and I laughed when Billy used his bag of flour for a ball and it broke and came down on his head. I was glad the other children let him have some of their cookies even if he was a little bit naughty, because I am sure he was sorry he spilled the flour.

I am glad because Carolyn Haywood writes stories for the Monitor, because she writes such nice ones. I thought of all the things to say but I could not spell them all and I had to ask grandma to finish writing because it takes me a long time and I want to get this sent.

With love,
Frances Cleaver

We make Special Mention of three other very small readers, who wrote interesting letters about stories they liked. They are: Shirley Anne Pihl, five, of Lexington, Massachusetts; Dale Rodebaugh, six, of Leaburg, Oregon; and Jeremy Lever, seven, of Richmond Hill, New York. We hope all these children will write for the contest soon again and win books too.

The "under eight's" wrote such good papers last month that we are awarding them two prizes instead of one. Jean Lunn, seven, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has won "Carlotta," by Ella Maie Seyfert, a delightful story of the Codelli family, who kept a roadside stand and sold vegetables and flowers grown in their own garden patch. Vesta Louise Petrie, seven, of South Bend, Indiana, has won "Sally Does It," by Dorothy Walter Baruch and Elizabeth Rider Montgomery, a story with lots of laughs in it and nice pictures too. We shall publish their letters soon.

The older ones are carrying off two prizes for last month, too. They are: Jane Aldrich, eight, of Chatham, New York, and William R. Wayman, Jr., ten, of Auburndale, Massachusetts. Jane's book is "Paco Goes to the Fair," by Richard C. Gill and Helen Hoke, with lovely pictures by Ruth Gannett. William's is "Peter By the Sea," by Julian R. Meade, a fine story of a boy who lived at the seashore all the year round. We shall publish their letters soon, too.

We make Special Mention of several children who also wrote good papers for the contest. They are: Anne C. Major, eight, of Westfield, New Jersey, who liked the story of "Gold in the Grass"; Jean Reudy, ten, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, who liked "Betsy Goes Back to School," by Carolyn Haywood; and Randolph Major, who enjoyed "Little Red Cart's Market Day," and who likes the page For Young People "because it has things to do on it."

My Horse Is Dandy Dick

There are horses in the country
And horses in the Park,
There are horses in the desert,
There were horses in the Ark.
There are horses at the circus,
Very proud and fine,
But have you ever seen a horse
As beautiful as mine?

His coat is bright and glossy,
His harness red and gold,
His mane is very thick and long,
His eyes are fiery-bold.
He is gentle, he is quiet,
He never tries to kick,
But he gallops, gallops, gallops. . . .
And his name is Dandy Dick.

ROSE FYLEMAN

White Rabbit

(Founded on Fact)

The moon's rays steeped the flower-starred meadow in silvery light, and the little breeze chuckled softly in the grasses as White Rabbit sat under a greening hawthorn tree and gazed wonderingly around. Early that morning he had frolicked away from his cosy hutch and his green playground, thinking it great fun to be free. But now, sitting all alone in that silent, silver world, he thought of the kind mistress he had left, and felt very lonely.

The world seemed so vast, and he seemed so small. He had no knowledge of the wild, except what instinct gave him, and wished he had stayed in his own green playground. It also occurred to him that he was hungry. He was used to having lettuces and juicy plants provided for him, and now he began to wonder how he should get a meal. Then it dawned on him that the grasses dancing in the night wind might be worth eating, and for the first time in his life, White Rabbit ate meadow grass and found it good. Then, feeling satisfied, he crept into a deserted burrow and fell fast asleep.

The Brown Rabbits Play

The sun was rising above the tree tops, and the birds were singing in the hedgerows, when White Rabbit emerged from the burrow, but as he began nibbling the grass, fresh and sweet in the morning dew, he heard sounds of movement. He peeped through a hole in the hedge and there saw a sight that set his heart beating fast. Numbers of brown rabbits were playing among the hillocks, and though he had never come across a brown rabbit before, he knew they were his own folk. Eagerly he hopped towards them, but directly they saw him they broke off in the midst of their games and scampered to their holes. White Rabbit began to run after them, but they vanished as if by magic, and he was left alone.

Poor White Rabbit! He couldn't understand this behavior at all. Why should his own folk run away from him? He did not know that they were afraid of his whiteness. It was a very strange world, and feeling more lonesome than ever, he hopped into the beech wood that bordered the meadow and flung himself down in a green glade. A sunbeam sent a shaft of light on his white coat, and feeling its kindly warmth, White Rabbit stretched himself luxuriously. But he did not stay there long, for his quick ears caught the sound of approaching footsteps, and though he was not versed in wood lore, he instinctively dived into a little cavern between the great, sprawling roots of an ancient tree. From this hidey-hole he saw a lithe form coming through the tree trunks. The sunlight lit up the russet coat and gleaming eyes of Reynard the Fox, and White Rabbit watched him anxiously.

Which Way Home?

At that moment there came from the meadow another sound, a strange kind of thumping, the tribal call which, through countless ages, has summoned the rabbit clan. White Rabbit heard the call, but knew it was useless for him to respond. Reynard heard it too, and loped off to investigate. He passed White Rabbit unheeding.

It was with great relief that White Rabbit listened to those retreating footsteps. He stayed for a while in his little cavern, waiting and wondering what might happen next. Then he made up his mind to try and find his way home. His mistress loved and understood him. His own race would have none of him.

But when White Rabbit came out of the wood, and arrived back at the burrow in which he had spent the night, he realized that he did not know how to get home.

An hour passed by, and then from the distance came the sound of deep barking. White Rabbit sat up on his hind legs, and his body grew rigid. He lifted his big white ears, and his nostrils twitched eagerly. A few minutes went by and then a black spaniel came into sight. As he drew level with White Rabbit the dog paused and lifted his head. He gave a low and joyful bark of welcome as White Rabbit leapt down the bank and kissed the spaniel's soft, velvety nose.

It was then that their mistress came upon her two pets, and she almost cried for joy to see White Rabbit again. For a whole day she had searched for him, and for a whole night she had lain awake wondering where he could be. And now—here he was, safe and sound! The next moment White Rabbit was in her arms.

"No more wandering for me," he thought, as he settled down happily on his own green patch in his own safe garden again.

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

Puzzle Games

Here is a puzzle story of a tulip. You work it out by placing the right letters in the empty squares of the diagram below. The story will tell you something about the tulip itself, something about the child who owned it, and what she did with it.

Place below the T an S, below the S another S, below the second S an A, and below the A a G. Place above the P an N, above the N a Y, above the Y another Y, and above the second Y an S. These letters will help you with the story.

1	T				
2		U			
3			L		
4				I	
5					P

Once there was a little red tulip!

1. Tells the abbreviation for the name of the day the tulip bloomed.
2. Tells the kind of day that it bloomed.
3. Tells the name of the little girl to whom it belonged.
4. Tells the way her face looked when she decided what to do with it.
5. Tells what she called the friendly man to whom she gave it.

(Look for the answers on the page For Children next Monday.)

Here are the answers to the puzzles published on the page For Children last Monday:

Showers to Flowers
Azalea
Pansy
Rose
Iris
Lilac

Shadbush
Hawthorn
Oxalis (or Orchis)
Wahoo
Euphorbia
Rhodora
Spirea

Double Acrostic

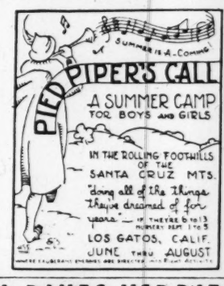
M u s i C
O h i O
T e a M
H o r s E
E l S
R a b b I
S t e r N

D r e a M
A l p h A
Y e a s t Y

Answers to Pair-o-gram

1. Corn—seed
2. Carrot—root
3. Spinach
4. Rhubarb—stem
5. Tomato—fruit
6. Cane—juice
7. Cinnamon—bark
8. Potato—tuber
9. Clover—pollen
10. Clove—flower

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS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The Home Forum

Through a World Of Beauty and Wonder

AT NINE-THIRTY precisely, my friend's car drew up by the side door of La Fonda. The car was dust-colored, like the clothes affected generally by men and women of that country. Black, I had discovered, is all wrong. Brown and tan and sand—these colors are right, fitting into the background, merging, belonging.

It was my first full day in New Mexico. And, having said so at the time, I am ready still to insist that it was a day so beautiful, so exciting in the authentic sense of that overworked word, as to be adequate justification for a long journey west of the Mississippi. A whole world of new impressions had come upon me with the enticing impact of wonder.

We were off at once, through the Plaza, past one end of the Governor's Palace and out the wide, open highway which arrived finally at Taos, seventy-five miles away. It was cold, but brilliant; for sunshine brought out the full color values in all those bare brown hills and plains, in the serene blues of the Sangre de Cristo range, and in the duller and more violet tones of the other mountains distant across the width of the valley. All brown and sand and blue, with now and then an accenting touch of black, such as the great Black Mesa near San Ildefonso, the first Indian pueblo of my acquaintance.

* * *

At first I could not appraise at all the things I saw. They were strange and startling and exciting to my senses used, as they were, to quieter, tamer scenes. I could only stare and exclaim and inquire.

"Is that a mesa?" I would ask. "It should be a mesa—that great hill with the flat top. But how should I know? I've never seen a mesa before."

Yes, it seemed, that was a mesa. After which my questions tumbled themselves out recklessly.

"Is that deep, empty channel an arroyo? Would it, after a sudden storm, be a mighty, deep, dangerous stream which rises so rapidly that sometimes people are caught and swept away in it?"

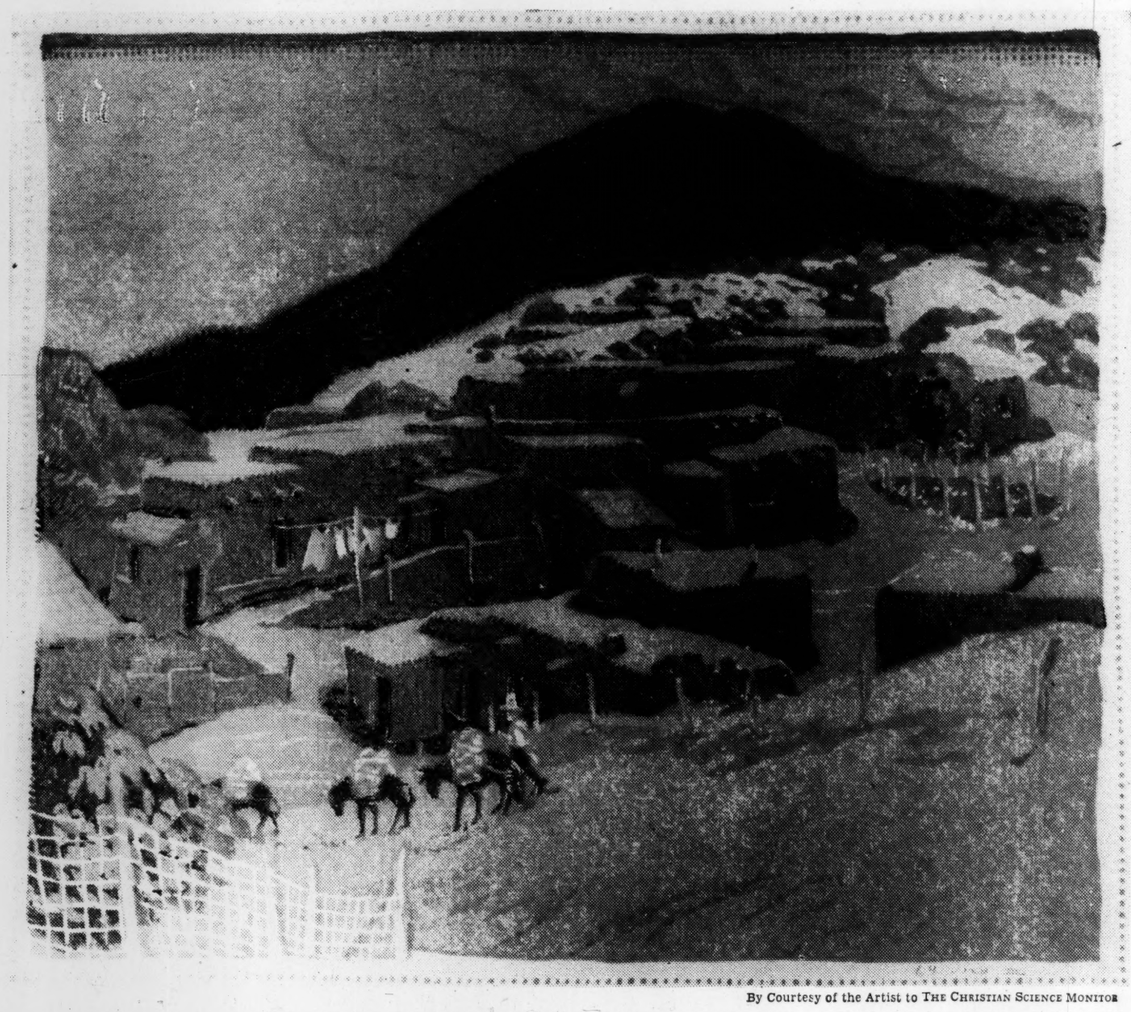
"Oh, so that group of adobe houses is a Mexican village. And another, which looks a great deal like it, will prove to be an Indian pueblo. How do you tell the difference?"

"What are the largest trees? Cottonwoods? Of course. But, to my knowledge, I've never seen a cottonwood before. They are very lovely, even in winter. And are those willows down by the stream? Would they be green in summer?"

I was as inquisitive as any small boy out of school.

* * *

But the chief sensation of that first morning was my introduction to the Rio Grande. We clattered over the loose boards of a bridge and there, before me, was a sign which read: RIO GRANDE. Otherwise, I would never have believed it, coming as I did from a country of large rivers. Always I had imagined the Rio Grande as invariably a giant stream, broad as well as long. Wasn't it in part the boundry between the United States and Mexico? Not every meandering stream, surely, aspires to be a boundary.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TALAYA PEAK": *A Color Print by Gustave Baumann*

And here was a little limpid, shallow stream, reflecting the turquoise of the sky, as innocent as a stream in Greece. Never while in New Mexico could I grow used to my frequent meetings with the Rio Grande. I always saluted it with indulgent smiles and a touch of incredulity. I might feel differently had I seen the river at a point farther from its source.

Then my friend was saying: "I am taking you first to my favorite pueblo—San Ildefonso." We had left the highway and were in the roads of the back country, roads which further explained the dust color of the car's paint, roads which knew with infallible intimacy ruts and gulleys, bumps and stony pitfalls. It needs a peculiar driving technique not to be shaken to bits along those back roads of New Mexico. Yet I was willing to go slowly; for there was so much for me to see, so much to learn. For example, there were those astonishing, jagged mountains which rise up sheer from the plain, now like cathedral buttresses, now like castle turrets, now like the prows of battleships—but never like anything I had dreamed of before. Still the questions whipped themselves out of my tumultuous thinking, and were painstakingly, sympathetically answered. And then, without warning, we were in the pueblo of San Ildefonso.

* * *

So far as I was aware, it might have been any adobe village. Low brown houses, rough walls surrounding the yards or patios, bare brown earth everywhere trampled flat and solid by feet of men and animals. We walked around the corner of a house that might have been any house and were in the larger plaza of San Ildefonso. I agreed that it was an agreeable pueblo, with its neat low houses making a rude oval around the plaza, with its ladders stolidly set to reach the upper stories or the roofs of the houses, and with something I had never seen before outside the illustrations of the National Geographic Magazine—adobe ovens squatted on the bare ground close to the huge cottonwood tree. It was a village that might have been Mexican—and yet there was about it a different feeling which made me know it was an Indian habitation.

Few Indians were about, however. Some scattered children, black-haired and tumbling, in the shadows of the houses; a woman who came now and then from one side of the plaza, wrapped, we will say, in a shawl of brilliant cerise with a blue skirt protruding beneath, and moved slowly but determinedly across to another house. Her tread was the tread of those Indians in the passages and lounges of La Fonda: a narrow, flat-footed tread, slightly pigeon-toed, but not really furtive when one had grown accustomed to it. We sat still on the bench under the cottonwood tree, watching. The sun was so strong that I felt myself burning, and yet the wind was sharp. It came sweeping across from the Black Mesa which looms behind San Ildefonso and gives it added character and distinction; it caught our hats and scarves and lashed the Indians' blankets about their legs; now and then it overturned an Indian baby taking its first steps in the open plaza. A sober little Indian girl stood and watched her brother, but offered no help. When we asked her her name, she said promptly but without enthusiasm: "Helen." I had not learned then that all Pueblo Indians have actually three names: a Spanish name and an American name and a third—their real Indian name which the visitor never hears. But "Helen" came as a distinct anti-climax.

* * *

San Ildefonso was my first Indian pueblo and I still think it the pleasantest. It is clean and orderly and appealing with its great presiding cottonwood; and it has one of the best *kivas* I saw—a "kiva" existing in every pueblo as a secret meeting-place of the Indians, the greater part of which lies underground. Pueblos, when one is familiar with them, are really most varied. And Taos, when I saw it that same afternoon, bore small resemblance to San Ildefonso.

As a matter of fact, Taos is much more like the Indian pueblo of my imagination; because it has two large buildings of about five stories each. Immediately, and all that afternoon, I could think only of Arabia. Here, surely, were some of those Arabian structures which my favorite English explorer, Freya Stark, has written of and photographed for her books. Squarish, tiered structures they are, the different levels reached by stout ladders. And, whereas San Ildefonso seemed almost devoid of people, Taos was teeming with them. Women in vivid shawls and high, bulky white boots toiled up and down the ladders, sometimes carrying burdens upon their heads—a bright bundle or a basket or a jar. Men, too, moved here and there in the sunshine—steering a low dray filled with logs which a burro was pulling over the little bridge and up the muddy incline beyond, perhaps just sitting idly by a door-sill or about the entrance to a shop. One and all they seemed to me Arabs: the shape of their heads, the dusky color of their skins, the manner of their wearing shawls over their heads and twisted firmly about their shoulders. I was vaguely puzzled by this impression of Arabia which seemed ill-founded; until in some volume I had borrowed from the bookstall at La Fonda I read that, unquestionably, all Indians had derived from Asia.

* * *

So we climbed into the car and left Taos, trying as we looked back to believe that the two great buildings of the pueblo had appeared much as they do today when the Spaniards had first pushed north into New Mexico. We turned our backs upon the wide plaza of Taos pueblo through which runs a little clear stream, our backs upon the snow-covered mountains which make an entrancing back-drop, yes, our cool backs, too, upon the artist quarter which by all odds deserved more attention than it got. Moving over brown roads, passing often Indians riding shaggy ponies or crouched on the seats of work carts, we paused only to see the old Indian farming center, Ranchos de Taos, with its picturesque white-walled church, as we sped back in the direction of Santa Fé, through a world of beauty and wonder.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Outcast

A wind is lost in the mountains,
Lost from the howling pack
That yesterday went racing
On the scent of winter's track.

A cold wind, lost in the mountains,
Afraid to hunt alone,
Shrinks from the coming springtime
And glides from stone to stone.

KEITH THOMAS

Peace Within

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN at the supreme moment of his career, Christ Jesus met indignity and apparently crushing defeat with serenity and forgiveness. Deserted by his closest followers, rejected by the populace, accused by the hierarchy, and a prisoner in the hands of the Roman governor, neither complaint nor condemnation was heard from him. To Pontius Pilate's declaration of worldly power he replied simply (John 19:11), "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." In these words we can find a clue to Jesus' greatness, and a lesson for ourselves. We are constantly being tempted to seek power in matter—in wealth, in armies, in organized effort. Here was the lowly Nazarene, unmoved by threats because he relied fully on the power of God to defend and rescue him from wrong. Earlier in his ministry, he had spoken the blessed words in his Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." Now the time had come to prove that this utterance was no mere platitude, but the very "Thou shalt" of omnipotence.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (p. 506): "Through divine Science, Spirit, God, unites understanding to eternal harmony. The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace." In this passage we find the definite, scientific explanation of Jesus' poise and power. As we ponder it, we shall also understand better the secret of the Master's sublime faith in the ultimate triumph of his teachings, regardless of seeming defeat at the hands of envy, malice, and hate. Christian Science supplies this sure foundation for enlightened faith in God's purpose and power to rescue and establish every righteous undertaking. From its teachings we learn to know God, not as a willful potentate helping or hindering human ambitions, but as divine Principle, the source and unfailing protector of whatever is God-like, wherever it may be found. As we thus come to understand God's nature better, we shall inevitably lose all faith in the power of evil, be it sin, sickness, or unjust aggression in a corresponding measure.

Looking at a world in which warlike threats and deeds prevail, the individual may ask, How can I, alone and unsupported, hold aloft the ideals of Christ Jesus amid so much passion and hate? Christian Science makes it clear that our work for peace must begin with ourselves. The only victory over war which we shall be called upon to win is within our own individual consciousness. To the extent that thoughts of fear, greed, and hate of our neighbor give place to the glorious realization that God lovingly governs man and withholds from him nothing which makes for freedom, justice, and health, peace is being demonstrated in a Christlike and practical way. Even the loyal citizen who is compelled to take an active part in warfare, can maintain this ideal in his inmost consciousness. Like our Master, he too can declare to the armed force which challenges his peace, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." By thus upholding peace in his heart, he is doing his part toward a lasting and understanding peace among all nations.

It should not be believed that Christian Scientists shrink from a contest with evil, or that they prefer to ignore wrong conditions rather than engage in a struggle to correct them. On the contrary, they actively support right activity in neighborhood, state, and national affairs. But they have learned that evil is not a person nor a nation, but that it is, in fact, wrong thinking, ungodlike thinking, which has deluded individuals and inflamed warlike passions. They are proving that the remedy for hate is not violence, but divinely directed love; that the only right conclusion of a war is not merely to cease armed hostility, but to bring the opposing nations closer to the unerring government of divine Principle. Human will, whether it may seem to be working through mighty dictatorships or through personal domination in a small household, cannot dethrone or destroy the spiritual idea of peace based on justice and brotherly love. In a moving passage in Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy wrote many years ago (p. 96): "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." Whether we find ourselves in the battle lines of armed warfare, or in a workshop, or in our own home, we can enlist our strength on the side of peace. To do this we need only to hold in thought God's allness, His perfection and power, and to let our lives attest our rejection of the false claim that evil has power to prevent good from triumphing in fulfillment of God's plan.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΕΝΤΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἔτι καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὑψίστην στιγμὴν τοῦ σταδίου του, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἀντεμετώπισε τὴν προσβολὴν καὶ τὴν φαινομενικῶς ὀλεθρίαν ἧτταν, μὲ γαλήνην καὶ ἄφεσιν. Ἐγκαταλελειμένος ὑπὸ τῶν πλησιεστέρων ὀπαδῶν του, ἀπορριμένος ὑπὸ τοῦ λαοῦ, κατηγορούμενος ὑπὸ τῆς ἱεραρχίας, καὶ δεσμώτης εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τοῦ Ῥωμαίου κυβερνήτου οὔτε παράπονον οὔτε κατάκρισις ἠκούσθη ἐξ αὐτοῦ. Εἰς τὴν τοῦ Ποντίου Πιλάτου δήλωσιν τῆς κοσμικῆς ἐξουσίας ἀπήντησεν ἁπλῶς (Ἰωάν. 19:11), "Οὐκ εἶχες ἐξουσίαν οὐδεμίαν κατ' ἐμοῦ, εἰ μὴ ἦν σοι δεδομένον ἄνωθεν." Εἰς τοὺς λόγους τούτους δυνάμεθα νὰ εὕρωμεν ἕνα νῆμα τῆς μεγαλειότητος τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, καὶ ἕνα μάθημα διὰ τὸν ἑαυτόν μας. Πειραζόμεθα διαρκῶς νὰ ζητῶμεν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν ὕλην—εἰς τὸν πλοῦτον, τὰ στρατεύματα, εἰς τὴν διοργανωμένην προσπάθειαν. Ἐδῶ ἦτο ὁ ταπεινὸς Ναζωραῖος, ἀτάραχος ἀπὸ τὰς ἀπειλὰς διότι ἐβασίζετο πλήρως εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ νὰ τὸν ὑπερασπίσῃ καὶ νὰ τὸν λυτρώσῃ ἀπὸ τὸ ἄδικον. Ἐνωρίτερον εἰς τὴν διακονίαν του, εἶχεν ἐκφωνήσῃ τοὺς εὐλογημένους λόγους εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὄρους Ὁμιλίαν του (Ματθ. 5:9), "Μακάριοι οἱ εἰρηνοποιοί, ὅτι αὐτοὶ υἱοὶ Θεοῦ κληθήσονται." Ἡ ὥρα εἶχεν ἔλθῃ τώρα νὰ ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι ἡ ἔκφρασις αὐτὴ δὲν ἦτο ἁπλῆ κοινοτοπία, ἀλλ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὁ "Πρέπει" τῆς παντοδυναμίας.

Εἰς τὸ ἐγχειρίδιον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔχει γράψῃ (σ. 506): "Διὰ τῆς θείας Ἐπιστήμης, τὸ Πνεῦμα, ὁ Θεός, ἑνώνει τὴν ἀντίληψιν μὲ τὴν αἰώνιον ἁρμονίαν. Ἡ γαληνιαία καὶ ἀνυψωμένη σκέψις ἢ πνευματικὴ κατανόησις εἶναι ἐν εἰρήνῃ." Εἰς τὸ ἐδάφιον τοῦτο εὑρίσκομεν τὴν ὡρισμένην, ἐπιστημονικὴν ἐξήγησιν τῆς ἰσορροπίας καὶ δυνάμεως τοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Καθὼς τὸ ἀναμετρῶμεν, θὰ ἐννοήσωμεν ἐπίσης καλλίτερον τὸ μυστικὸν τῆς ὑψίστης πίστεως τοῦ Κυρίου εἰς τὸν τελικὸν θρίαμβον τῶν διδαχῶν του, ἀνεξαρτήτως τῆς φαινομενικῆς ἥττης εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τοῦ φθόνου, τῆς μοχθηρίας, καὶ τοῦ μίσους. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη προμηθεύει τὸ ἀσφαλὲς τοῦτο θεμέλιον διὰ πεφωτισμένην πίστιν εἰς τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τὴν δύναμίν Του νὰ λυτρώσῃ καὶ θεμελιώσῃ πᾶσαν δικαίαν ἐπιχείρησιν. Ἀπὸ τὰς διδαχάς της μανθάνομεν νὰ γνωρίζωμεν τὸν Θεόν, ὄχι ὡς ἕνα ἰσχυρογνώμονα δυνάστην βοηθοῦντα ἢ ἐμποδίζοντα τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας φιλοδοξίας, ἀλλ' ὡς θείαν Ἀρχήν, τὴν πηγὴν καὶ τὸν ἀλάθητον προστάτην οἱουδήποτε τοῦ θεοειδοῦς, ὅπου δήποτε δυνατὸν αὐτὸ νὰ εὑρίσκεται. Καθὼς ἐρχώμεθα οὕτω νὰ ἐννοῶμεν καλλίτερον τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, θὰ χάσωμεν ἀφεύκτως, κατ' ἀνάλογον μέτρον, πᾶσαν πίστιν εἰς τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ κακοῦ ἀδιάφορον ἄν εἶναι ἁμαρτία, ἀσθένεια, ἢ ἄδικος ἐπίθεσις.

Βλέπον ἕνα κόσμον εἰς τὸν ὁποῖον φιλοπόλεμοι ἀπειλαὶ καὶ πράξεις ἐπικρατοῦν, τὸ ἄτομον δυνατὸν νὰ ἐρωτήσῃ, "Πῶς δύναμαι ἐγώ, μόνος καὶ ἀνυποστήρικτος, νὰ κρατῶ ὑψηλὰ τὰ ἰδανικὰ τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τόσου πάθους καὶ μίσους;" Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη καθιστᾷ ἐμφανὲς ὅτι ἡ ἐργασία μας διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην πρέπει νὰ ἀρχίσῃ μὲ τὸν ἑαυτόν μας. Ἡ μόνη νίκη ἐπὶ τοῦ πολέμου τὴν ὁποίαν θὰ κληθῶμεν νὰ κερδίσωμεν εἶναι ἐντὸς τῆς ἰδίας ἡμῶν ἀτομικῆς συνειδήσεως. Ἀναλόγως τοῦ βαθμοῦ ποὺ αἱ σκέψεις τοῦ φόβου, τῆς ἀπληστίας, καὶ τοῦ μίσους ἐναντίον τοῦ πλησίον ἡμῶν δίδουν τόπον εἰς τὴν ἔξοχον κατανόησιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς κυβερνᾷ τὸν ἄνθρωπον μὲ ἀγάπην καὶ δὲν τὸν ἀποστερεῖ οὐδενὸς ποὺ φέρει ἐλευθερίαν, δικαιοσύνην, καὶ ὑγείαν, ἡ εἰρήνη ἀποδεικνύεται μὲ ἕνα Χριστοειδῆ καὶ πρακτικὸν τρόπον. Ἀκόμη καὶ ὁ ἀφωσιωμένος πολίτης ὅστις ἀναγκάζεται νὰ λάβῃ ἐνεργὸν μέρος εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, δύναται νὰ συντηρῇ τὸ ἰδανικὸν τοῦτο εἰς τὴν ἐνδόμυχον συνείδησίν του. Καθὼς ὁ Κύριος ἡμῶν, καὶ αὐτὸς δύναται νὰ δηλώσῃ εἰς τὴν ἔνοπλον βίαν ἥτις προκαλεῖ τὴν εἰρήνην του, "Οὐκ εἶχες ἐξουσίαν οὐδεμίαν κατ' ἐμοῦ, εἰ μὴ ἦν σοι δεδομένον ἄνωθεν." Ὑποστηρίζον οὕτω τὴν εἰρήνην εἰς τὴν καρδίαν του, κάμνει τὸ μέρος του πρὸς μίαν διαρκῆ καὶ καταληπτὴν εἰρήνην μεταξὺ ὅλων τῶν ἐθνῶν.

Δὲν ἔπρεπε νὰ πιστεύηται ὅτι οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες ἀποφεύγουν τὸν ἀγῶνα μὲ τὸ κακόν, ἢ ὅτι προτιμοῦν νὰ ἀγνοοῦν τὰς κακὰς καταστάσεις μᾶλλον παρὰ νὰ ἀναλάβουν τὸν ἀγῶνα νὰ τὰς διορθώσουν. Τοὐναντίον, ὑποστηρίζουν ἐνεργῶς τὴν ὀρθὴν ἐνέργειαν εἰς τὴν συνοικίαν, τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ τὰ ἐθνικὰ ζητήματα. Ἀλλὰ ἔχουν μάθῃ ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν εἶναι πρόσωπον οὔτε ἔθνος, ἀλλ' ὅτι εἶναι, πράγματι, σφαλερὰ σκέψις, μὴ θεοειδὴς σκέψις, ἥτις ἔχει ἐξαπατήσῃ ἄτομα καὶ ἐξάψῃσε φιλοπόλεμα πάθη. Ἀποδεικνύουν ὅτι τὸ φάρμακον διὰ τὸ μῖσος δὲν εἶναι ἡ βία, ἀλλ' ἡ θεῖος διενεργουμένη ἀγάπη· ὅτι τὸ μόνον ὁρθὸν πέρας ἑνὸς πολέμου δὲν εἶναι ἁπλῶς ἡ κατάπαυσις τῆς ἐνόπλου ἐχθρότητος ἀλλὰ τὸ φέρειν τὰ ἀντίπαλα ἔθνη πλησιέστερον εἰς τὴν ἀλάνθαστον κυβέρνησιν τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς. Ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη θέλησις, ἀδιάφορον ἂν φαίνεται νὰ ἐνεργῇ μέσῳ κραταιῶν δικτατοριῶν ἢ μέσῳ προσωπικῆς κυριαρχίας εἰς μίαν μικρὰν οἰκογένειαν, δὲν δύναται νὰ ἐκθρονίσῃ ἢ νὰ καταστρέψῃ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἰδέαν τῆς εἰρήνης ποὺ βασίζεται ἐπὶ τῆς δικαιοσύνης καὶ τῆς ἀδελφικῆς ἀγάπης. Εἰς ἕνα συγκινητικὸν ἐδάφιον ἐν τῷ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία) ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔγραψε πρὸ πολλῶν ἐτῶν (σ. 96): "Ὁ ὑλικὸς οὗτος κόσμος ἔτι καὶ τώρα καθίσταται παλαίστρα δι' ἀντιμαχομένας δυνάμεις. Ἀφ' ἑνὸς μὲν θὰ ὑπάρχῃ δυσαρμονία καὶ ἀποδειλίασις· ἀφ' ἑτέρου δὲ θὰ ὑπάρχῃ Ἐπιστήμη καὶ εἰρήνη." Ἀδιάφορον ἂν εὕρωμεν τὸν ἑαυτόν μας εἰς τὰς γραμμὰς τοῦ ἐνόπλου πολέμου, ἢ εἰς ἕνα ἐργαστήριον, ἢ εἰς τὸν οἶκον μας, δυνάμεθα νὰ κατατάξωμεν τὴν ἰσχύν μας εἰς τὸ μέρος τῆς εἰρήνης. Νὰ κάμωμεν αὐτὸ χρειαζόμεθα μόνον νὰ κρατῶμεν εἰς τὴν σκέψιν τὴν ὁλότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ, τὴν τελειότητα καὶ δύναμιν Αὐτοῦ, καὶ νὰ ἀφήσωμεν τὸν βίον μας νὰ πιστοποιῇ τὴν ἀπόρριψίν μας τῆς ψευδοῦς ἀξιώσεως ὅτι τὸ κακὸν ἔχει δύναμιν νὰ ἐμποδίσῃ τὸ καλὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ νὰ θριαμβεύσῃ εἰς ἐκπλήρωσιν τοῦ σχεδίου τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Πληροφοριαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Hemisphere Apart

"NEW YORK at last!" I heard from the passengers around me. And the information was not needed. In unearthly white and mauve, shadow of white, the city rose, like a dream dreamed overnight, new, remorselessly new, impossibly new . . . and yet there in all the arrogant pride of rejoiced materialism. These young, slim, stately things a thousand houses high (or so it seemed to me, coming from an architecture that had never defied the earth), a tower of Babel each one, not one tower of Babel but many, a city of Babel towers, casually, easily strewn end-up against the skies—they stood at the brink, close-crowded, the brink of America, these Giantesses, these Fates, which were not built for a king nor a ghost nor any man's religion, but were materialized by those hard, cold, magic words—opportunity, enterprise, prosperity, success—just business words out of world-wide commerce from a land rich in natural resource. Buildings that sprang white from the rock. No earth clung to their skirts. They leaped like Athene from the mind synthetically; they spurned the earth. And there was no monument to the machine-age like America.

I could not have come farther from home than this New York. Our dwellings, low, weathered, mossed, abhorring the lifeless line—the definite, the finite, the aloof—loving rondures and an upward stroke, the tilt of a roof like a boat always aware of the elements in which it is swinging—most fittingly my home was set a hemisphere apart, so far over the globe that to have gone on would have meant to go nearer, not farther. How far my little grass-roofed, hill-wrapped village from this gigantic rebellion which was New York!—From "East Goes West," by YOUNGHILL KANG. (New York: Scribner.)

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. in Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1941

Air Training School Opened By Saltonstall

School at East Boston Airport hailed as a link in education in national defense.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today dedicated the first aircraft school in New England to be completed under the stimulus of a national defense emergency for the training of civilian mechanics quickly and efficiently.

Located on the fringe of the East Boston Airport, the fully equipped brick structure of the New England Aircraft School was hailed by Governor Saltonstall as "one of the new links in the chain of democratic institutions being forged in this country today for our national defense."

The building, which will care for 200 students at one time, was finished several weeks ahead of schedule and will open classes this afternoon for the "men in brown overalls" who constitute the Nation's secondary or civilian line of defense.

Governor Saltonstall said the completion of the $150,000 building was another step in New England's effort to accept its full share of the national defense program. This, and future achievements, he said, "will prove that New England will not be found wanting in the challenging period ahead."

Hilding N. Carlson, President of the School, and Maj. Leo Griffin, Army representative at the school, also spoke briefly of the part that this and other schools to follow will play in the development of the Nation's defense program.

Besides the school building, there is a hangar capable of housing any airliner plane now in service, it was pointed out.

Established in 1928, the New England Aircraft School in Boston was selected by the Army as one of a few government approved training grounds for "the little men in brown overalls." In its original school at 29 Baldwin Avenue, Boston, the organization has 350 army students already in training.

Portsmouth Yard Drydock Started

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 14 (AP)—Because of a housing shortage, a special train will bring hundreds of workmen 44 miles to Portsmouth each morning and return them to their living quarters in Manchester each night, during construction of a new 400-foot drydock at the Navy Yard.

The construction, which began today, is expected to require about 15 months, and will employ about 800 men, working on the $3,000,000 WPA project.

Loeffler Takes Office In U. S. Budget Bureau

Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, has been named to an executive position with the U. S. Bureau of the Budget in Washington, it was announced here today. Mr. Loeffler, resigning his Boston post, will take up his new duties about May 1, it was announced.

Richard A. Atkins, who was Mr. Loeffler's assistant in the Boston Bureau, has been named secretary pro-tem, according to Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman of the Bureau.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight; somewhat cooler Tuesday; gentle northwest winds tonight shifting to easterly on Tuesday; the lowest temperature tonight will be about 55 degrees.

Maine and New Hampshire: Considerable cloudiness, slightly warmer in south portion tonight; Tuesday fair, slightly cooler along coast.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued mild.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, somewhat cooler along coast Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, continued mild Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate west and northwest winds tonight becoming gentle and shifting to easterly on Tuesday; weather fair tonight and Tuesday over south and considerable cloudiness tonight, fair Tuesday over north portion.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Fresh west or southwest winds and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

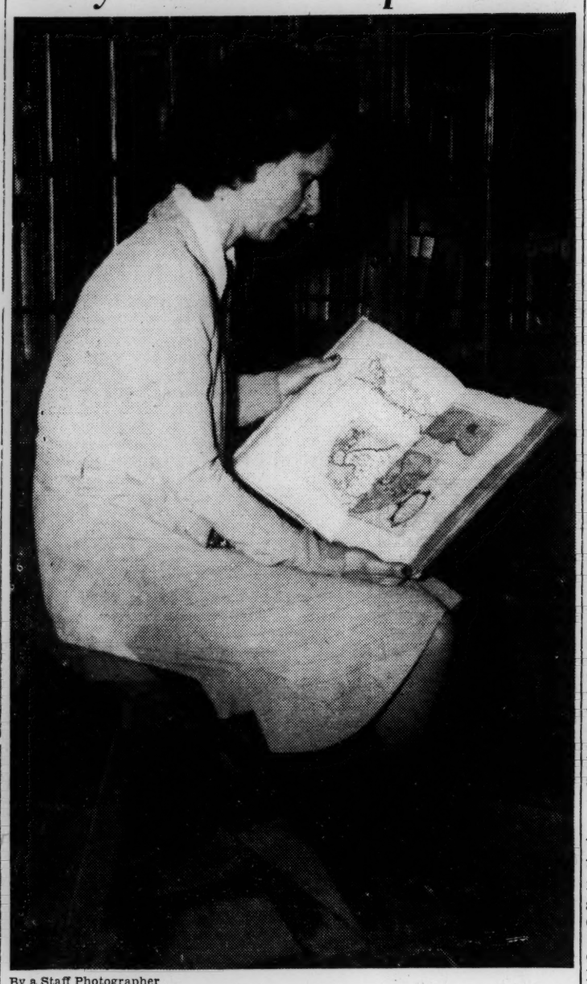
	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	64	New Orleans	61	78
Chicago	65	83	New York	55	56
Denver	44	58	Norfolk	60	76
Kansas City	65	81	Philadelphia	55	71
Los Angeles	56	65	St. Louis	65	89
Miami	70	77	San Francisco	53	71
Minneapolis	57	76	Washington	59	79

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 14.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:06 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet.
Tuesday, 1:25 a. m.; height, 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:55 p. m.

Early American Maps Studied



By a Staff Photographer

Shown at Boston Public Library

Miss Elizabeth Adams of the Library staff examines the first atlas containing American maps. It was made by Cornelius Wytfliet and published in 1697.

Hartford Antique Show Among the Most Important

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14—About forty antiques dealers from ten Northeastern States are registered in the Southern New England Antiques Exposition which opens tonight in Foot Guard Hall to continue through Friday of this week, the hours being 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

While it may be agreed that the major events of this character are those held annually in Copley-Plaza Ballroom, Boston, and in New York City, there is no question but this Hartford Exposition is one of the most important among minor ones. For six years, display space in this auditorium has been entirely occupied. There are always some of first rate importance, while minor ones are of such variety and character that no one interested in collecting should miss seeing them.

Colonial Traditions

It is consistent with Hartford's early prominence as a community of collectors, strong in Colonial traditions, that an annual exhibition of antiques should become established here. That men of this city were leaders in a small pioneer group who began acquiring early American cabinet-work in the 1880's is generally recognized. Then, nearly everybody considered furniture of the 1700's as not only old-fashioned and undesirable, but worthless.

The stories of those early days told me by the late Henry W. Irving, seem like romances of a long passed generation. It now seems almost beyond belief that beautiful double chests and highboys, in cherry or mahogany, were ever thought of trifling value. Yet, so they were, and though the means of those young Hartford business men were limited, their funds were sufficient to acquire some of the choicest items in collections which developed to become large and renowned.

It seems quite clear that this new interest in the furnishings of the 1700's was aroused by the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876. Families throughout the Nation then began to think of things which were "one hundred years old," as something to talk about and to value. Before that, owners of early American furnishings which had gone out of style might have valued them for ancestral associations, but certainly not for commercial worth. Also, articles might be treasured for their associations with a personage famous as a statesman or for other reasons. But as examples of fine cabinet work, almost nobody thought them worth attention.

Value Ignored

The sale of John Hancock's possessions, which took place after his widow's decease, in 1830, when six of his best dining chairs went for $25, indicates the public's indifference to excellent old furniture, even with important associations.

With that attitude, it seems most fortunate that enough of it survived to make possible such an exhibition as was held in Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, six years ago at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration. No one who saw that unprecedented display of cabinet work and joinery by Connecticut men and others, can forget its astonishing elegance and extent. Nearly all the pieces were lent by Connecticut owners, a large majority of them being Hartford people.

The earliest works by an identified maker, if not the oldest of all, were the chests of Nicholas Disbrowe of Hartford. He was listed as a property owner in this city in 1639, and dwelt here through his career, which ended in 1683.

Block-Front Furniture

There seems to be a popular impression that all early block-front furniture was made of mahogany, by the Goddards and Townsends of Newport, Rhode Island. No one who saw the cherry double-chests of drawers shown there and credited to Aaron Roberts of New Britain, would continue to have this idea.

Benjamin Burnham was another Connecticut craftsman whose taste and skill in producing similar forms was extraordinary. Most often mentioned as a Hartford cabinet maker is Aaron Chapin, who mived to this city from East Windsor in 1783, and worked here for 55 years. His pieces are of great individuality and refinement, distinguished by latticed scroll tops having delicate finials.

Besides these men there must have been numerous others of great skill and ability, for much excellent cabinet work has not been connected with any maker's name, either by document or through details of workmanship.

A great present desire of New England's leading collectors is that records may be found leading to the identification of more of these early cabinet makers. As antique dealers of today search further for choice examples of old-time furniture, these collectors hope they will be alert in recovering and preserving any records, account books or other data relating to any sort of furniture made in the 1700's or early 1800's. Frequently it needs only a small and apparently worthless clue, in addition to information which is already known, to make a connected story which would be of great historical value.

Among the Exhibitors

The following are included among the exhibitors:

Gladys Willard, Farmington, Conn.; Eunice Alden Bittinger, Plymouth, Mass.; H. DeRonek, 2294 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.; Edith M. Downes, Avon, Conn.; Mary E. Heberger, 95 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn.; Elizabeth S. Hiscox, 111 Colebrook Street, Hartford, Conn.

Harold G. Lamb, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Hazel D. Leonard, 5 Bishop Ave., Rumford, R. I.; W. D. Lockwood, 908 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.; Leslie S Lockwood, Mary Place Lockwood, 38 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.; Anna T. Mongeau, 415 Farmington Avenue, Bristol, Conn.; The Oxbow Antique Shop, Newbury, Vt.; Marjorie C. Millen, 515 No. Chestnut Street, Westfield, N. J.; Pancoast Gallery, Moody, Maine.

Charlotte M. Sockman, 106 Oak Place, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. Roy W. Ball, Hermance Street, Ellenville, N. Y.; Virginia A. Morrissey, 165 Warwick Road, Melrose, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hill, Alton, N. H.; Margolet Antique Shop, 863 N. Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.; H. A Willard, ces Bradbury Marble, 2 Salem Street, Brad-39 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.; Franford, Mass.; Mrs. Josephine H. Fitch, Illahee Shop, Quogue, L. I., N. Y.; Augusta Hever Smith, 128 N. Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Grace T. Spencer, 54 Mulberry Street, Hartford, Conn.; G L. Tilden, Northboro, Mass.; Camillia C. J. Tracy, Berlin, Conn.; L. H. and J. M. Webber, 181 Main Street, Rocky Hill, Conn.; Flora Campbell Koones, 5634 Delafield Avenue, Riverdale, N. Y.; Kenneth B. Way, Morris, Conn.; Rose Janse, 336 Dudley Road, Newton Centre, Mass.; Grace T. Hudson, 6 Hemlock Street, Lawrence, Mass.; Howard S. Webster, Newton Road, Box 279, Haverhill, Mass.; E. N. Hopson, Ridgewood, N. J.; Mrs. Catherine Hewitt, 12 Read Court, Newton Centre, Mass.; C. G. Foele, 651 Cherry Street, Williamsport, Pa.; The Compleat Collector, 34 East 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

Try a Coat Of Milk On Your Home

Buttermilk paint is said to do a good job and at a big saving over ordinary mixtures.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

We've heard of creamy colors—now comes buttermilk paint! Such paint was an old story to the early Puritans of New England, according to Ferdinand Klein of Manchester, Connecticut, who recently surprised neighbors by painting his garage and house with a mixture of buttermilk and ochre pigment instead of lead and oil. Mr. Klein thinks that his "paint," which he says was used in the early days to coat many of New England's famous red barns and school houses, gets under the old woodwork in a much better way than the ordinary kind. It's cheaper, too, than ordinary paint, he contends. One gallon of buttermilk at 40 cents to 60 cents worth of ochre, which totals $1. This, Mr. Klein says, amounts to a great saving.

* * *

Following an old-established custom, Massachusetts judges in sentencing defendants to State prison, invariably order the prisoner to spend his first 24 hours in solitary confinement. In explanation, one legal historian states that this was ordered in earlier days to allow the prisoner time to meditate on the results of his crime. Be that as it may, it serves another purpose today. Prison officials use the meditation period to assign the prisoner quarters, dig up his record and determine what his peculiar qualifications might be.

* * *

Newest fire fighting weapon in the Boston Fire Department is a two-way radio system. This system will enable the Fire Chief, Deputies Chief, and Alarm headquarters to carry on a long-range conversation with perfect ease. Alarm headquarters and Chief Samuel J. Pope's car have the sets installed and three additional sets will be installed in the cars of Deputies during May, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly tells us. The system will help in fighting fires with maximum effectiveness. It is intended eventually to install receiving sets on the fire trucks themselves, Commissioner Reilly said.

* * *

We have often wondered what it is about politics that makes people want to make speeches. Anywhere, any time, in good season and out of season, our political friends will entertain us with a speech. Not long ago we attended a major political banquet only to witness a certain politician elbow his way to the microphone when he was only expected to take a bow. Some time ago Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was host to several score of Boston politicians at luncheon, only to be interrupted during his subsequent discussion of City finances by a lengthy speech. Recently the Mayor asked the guests at his luncheon if there were any questions about the issue he had been explaining, and it happened again.

Well, talk is part of democracy's functioning. But possibly Shakespeare disclosed one way to streamline democracy when he said that brevity is the soul of wit.

* * *

Six-foot Douglas Shepardson and Edmund ("Waddling Bull") Souder, the "Mutt and Jeff" of Adams House, Harvard, will try to do a Clarence deMar this Patriots' Day—joining the annual 26-mile marathon run from Hopkinton to Boston. But, confidentially speaking, they don't expect to win. Doug is going into "serious training" some time this week. Ed, who was a track man way back in his freshman year—both the boys are now seniors—doesn't think he needs any training at all. They plan to take about seven hours for the jaunt that usually requires of the winner some two hours and a half. And more than that. The Harvard boys aren't going to make too much work of it. They will stop off for "a spot of tea" at Wellesley on the way.

* * *

During National Wildlife Conservation Week, which begins today, rifles and shotguns will be blazing away all over the land—but fortunately not at the Nation's valuable wildlife. Rifle and gun clubs across the country are stressing participation in Wild Life Restoration Shoots, sponsored by the Wildlife Federation, in which skeet, trap and target matches are being held to divert hunters from shooting our diminishing number of animals.

Results of the recent United States Big Game Census show that Massachusetts now has 11,700 game animals.

Things the average person in New England can do to assist the Nation's wildlife conservation program are: Support the activities of wildlife organizations; place food in places animals frequent; drive more carefully through forested areas, and take care not to pollute streams or bodies of water from which animals drink.

The 'Yesterday' of the Western Hemisphere

By a Staff Photographer

North and South America of 354 Years Ago

An early Oretlius map of North and South America, published in 1587, one of the many maps and books on display at the Treasure Room of the Public Library. This exhibit includes some of the finest historical books and manuscripts on Latin America to be found anywhere in the Western Hemisphere.

N. E. Told Ways to Aid Good Neighbor Policy

Under the impact of events in Europe and Asia, North and South America are being drawn closer together month by month, but the United States must increase the scope of its Good Neighbor policy notwithstanding, an official of the State Department said today in Boston.

The statement came from Charles A. Thomson, chief of the Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department, the central figure today in Boston's participation with the nation in Pan American Day. Mr. Thomson came on from Washington to deliver the main address at a reception at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge tonight for the new Pan American Society of Massachusetts.

Steps to Be Taken

The United States, Mr. Thomson said at a press conference, should follow up the fruits of its successful development of political relations in Latin America under the Good Neighbor policy by taking all possible steps toward improved cultural relations with the nations to the South.

The State Department official described the new Pan American Society of Massachusetts as one of the ways in which definite steps can be taken in this country to draw the United States closer to Latin America and to bring Latin America closer to the United States.

Mr. Thomson urged, meanwhile, the continued development of motion picture distribution in South America, the exchange of students between colleges of the two continents on a greater scale and good will programs for the mutual exchange of artists, musicians and journalists.

A society such as the Pan American Society of Masssachusetts, Mr. Thomson went on, can be useful in a hundred different ways. It will serve as host to Latin Americans coming to New England, one of America's most cultured areas. It will be able to open the door of this section of the country to Latin Americans to whatever may interest these visitors. It will serve as a corresponding agency to New Englanders seeking to learn more of Latin America. And it will, Mr. Thomson believes, be able to perform many useful services that are at present unforeseen.

Mr. Thomson complimented the magazine Reader's Digest for its work in cultural relations by publishing monthly a special edition in Spanish of its best articles. He acknowledged, too, the work WRUL, Boston's shortwave station, as effective and an example of another way in which cultural relations may be increased.

Mr. Thomson classified the motion picture as the most influential cultural medium by which the United States reaches the great body of populations in South America. He said, in response to questions, that an increasing use of the documentary type of film both of government and individual origin would be desirable.

Mr. Thomson signaled out as indicative of the Government's efforts in this work the coming trip of the cinematic star, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., to Latin America.

Address Reception

Mr. Thomson will address a reception at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge this evening on behalf of the new Pan American Society of Massachusetts. Dr. Pedro Henriquez Ureña, of Harvard University, will also speak.

Leading up to the reception tonight was a special exhibit at the Boston Public Library of some of the finest historical books and manuscripts relating to Latin America to be found in the Western Hemisphere.

The exhibit was opened today and will be held over for two weeks. It includes material covering the early years of European discovery and the period of Spanish and Portuguese colonization, illustrating the developing culture of the New World.

The reception this evening is heralded as one of the social events of the season. The Fogg Museum will display Latin American flags; a marimba orchestra will furnish background music; and a special program of Latin American songs will be presented by Graziella Parraga.

Another social event will be the "Sunrise in Rio" ball at the Hotel Vendome this evening. Proceeds for the ball will go to the Women's Civilian Defense School recently organized by Natalie Hays Hammond. The event has been arranged by Mrs. Theodore E. Gavin, president of the Abbottsford Players.

The Massachusetts observance of Pan American Day was not confined to Boston and Cambridge. At Tufts College it was announced that a week-long program on Latin American affairs will be held. This includes lectures, movies and exhibits. A prize of $5 is offered at Tufts for the best seven-minute script on "Student Good Neighbor Activities."

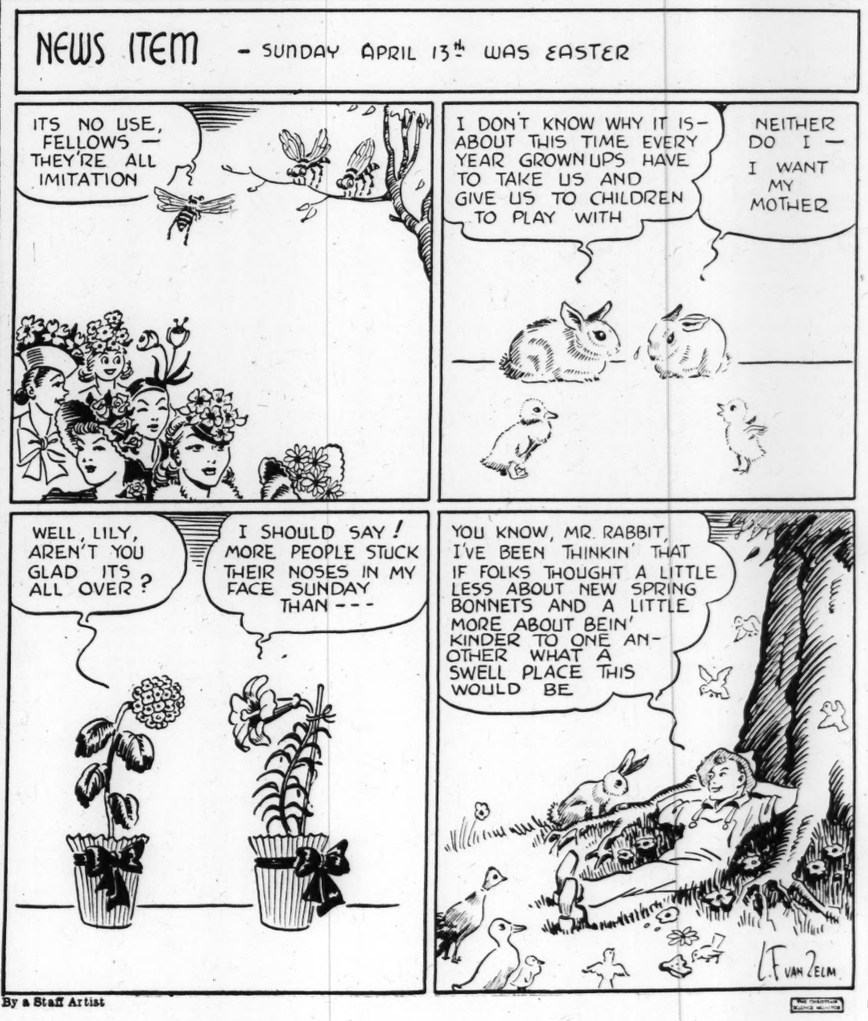
Roxbury Girl Wins Oratorical Honors

PORTLAND, Maine, April 14 (AP)—Miss Anna M. Smith of Roxbury, the Massachusetts State champion, today won top honors in the regional finals of the American Legion's national high school oratorical contest.

Competing against representatives from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut, she qualified for the sectional finals to be held Wednesday at West Hartford, Conn.

Miss Smith's topic was, "The Rights of an American Under the American Bill of Rights." A senior at Mission High School, Roxbury, this was her first oratorical contest.

Others competing were Miss Geraldine Weed of Laconia, N. H., Miss Mary Jane Daley of White River Junction, Vt., Maurice B. Benewitz of West Hartford, Conn., and Robert Donavan of Portland.


NEWS ITEM - SUNDAY APRIL 13th WAS EASTER
ITS NO USE, FELLOWS — THEY'RE ALL IMITATION
I DON'T KNOW WHY IT IS— ABOUT THIS TIME EVERY YEAR GROWN UPS HAVE TO TAKE US AND GIVE US TO CHILDREN TO PLAY WITH
NEITHER DO I — I WANT MY MOTHER
WELL, LILY, AREN'T YOU GLAD ITS ALL OVER?
I SHOULD SAY! MORE PEOPLE STUCK THEIR NOSES IN MY FACE SUNDAY THAN---
YOU KNOW, MR. RABBIT, I'VE BEEN THINKIN' THAT IF FOLKS THOUGHT A LITTLE LESS ABOUT NEW SPRING BONNETS AND A LITTLE MORE ABOUT BEIN' KINDER TO ONE ANOTHER WHAT A SWELL PLACE THIS WOULD BE
L.F. VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

Carpenters' Union Agrees To Differential

Accepts 37½ cents an hour less for work on low-cost homes in Boston area.

A differential of 37½ cents an hour in union carpenters' wages on small home building, making their pay that much lower than on commercial and industrial construction in metropolitan Boston, was announced today by E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston and Vicinity.

The carpenters' rate on small house construction is now $1.06½ cents an hour, while the rate for industrial and commercial construction is $1.44. On Jan. 1, 1942, the latter rate will move to $1.50, and the small house figure to $1.12½.

This is the first time the carpenters here have ever agreed on such a differential, the building trades leader said. The only local precedent was set two years ago when the plumbers took 25 cents an hour less.

"This is a progressive step, something we have been working on for years," Mr. Johnson said. "The building trades unions realize that in order to meet the growing demand for low-cost residential units and provide employment opportunities for their members, it is necessary to scale the wage rate down to a point where it is possible for employers to submit figures that will create the construction of housing units to meet the demand for well-built single family homes at a price range for each class of homes needed."

Mr. Johnson added that of all the labor costs that go into a home, it was estimated that 60 per cent was labor, and that of the 60 per cent the carpenter work contributed at least 26½ per cent.

The carpenter's differential is particularly designed, he said, to permit reputable or large-scale employers to go into mass housing. Heretofore with their wage rates that were primarily adjusted to commercial and industrial building, the larger employers have been handicapped on residential construction. They could not figure because of their heavy construction rate.

The differential will enable them to get into private developments with government insurance and loans, especially into the building of houses in 50 to 100 and 200 units at a time. Slum clearance however is not affected.

Mr. Johnson noted that much of this mass building might come in meeting needs of defense housing, done privately. The low wages are available on houses costing up to $30,000 each, but most of the housing will come under the $10,000 limit.

The carpenters' wage scale is the result of an agreement negotiated with the organized employers.

No new grievances were reported today to the Adjustment Board of the Building and Construction Trades Council. Mr. Johnson said this was quite a record. He could not remember when it had occurred before.

Ice Out of Champlain

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 14 (AP)—Signs of spring in the Green Mountain State—the ice went out of Lake Champlain yesterday, five days earlier than usual. Ferry service began today.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Dinner given by the Sponsoring Committee for the Emergency Rescue Committee of Boston, organized to rescue Europeans directly menaced by the Gestapo. Among the speakers will be Isabel de Palencia, former Spanish Republican Minister to Sweden; Genevieve Tabouis, French political journalist; Dr. Frank Lengyel, author of "The Danube" and "Turkey"; and Dr. Frank Kingdon, National Chairman of the Emergency Rescue Committee. Dr. William Allen Neilson, Chairman, will preside. At the Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street, Boston, at 7:30 p. m.

Square dancing, sponsored by the Boston Park Department and the WPA Division of Recreation. At the Tyler Street Municipal Building, Boston, at 7:45 p. m.

Talk on juvenile delinquency and adolescent problems by Judge John Forbes Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court. At the Phillips Brooks House, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m. The meeting is free to the public.

First report of a year's expedition to Australia to study the aborigines of that continent, given by Joseph B. Birdsell, physical anthropologist of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. At the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, at 8 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

"Sunrise in Rio" ball for the benefit of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, with Mrs. Theodore E. Gavin as chairman of the committee sponsoring the Pan American Day ball. At the Hotel Vendome, Boston, at 10 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Georgian Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Luncheon in honor of Miss J. Edith Taylor, policewoman of Cambridge, Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Boston Licensing Board and a member of the Massachusetts Probation Commission, will speak. At the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association, at 12:30 p. m. Tickets may be obtained at the Cambridge League of Women Voters or at the Y. W. C. A.

Open meeting of the Harvard Branch of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences. Moving pictures will be shown of the Sikorsky helicopter and the latest Kellett and Pitcairn autogiros. In Room 110, Pierce Hall, Harvard Yard, at 2 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Bill to Bar Communist Party From Bay State Ballot Urged

Communism was flayed by spokesmen for the American Legion at the State House today on a bill to bar the Communist Party from the ballot but Naziism and Fascism escaped any censure.

The bill before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws bars the Communist Party, by name, and other unnamed subversive groups from the Massachusetts ballot. The measure is sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

Daniel J. Doherty, a Past National Commander of the Legion, told the committee:

"Personally I know of only one political organization which comes within the provisions of this bill. I know of only one revolutionary pseudo-political party in this country and that is the Communist Party."

In reply, Otis Archer Hood, Chairman of the Communist Party in Massachusetts, termed the Legion's bill "pro-Fascist,' while another Communist spokesman said passage of the bill "would represent Hitler's first victory in New England."

The Legion bill, a substitute for one previously filed, provides that no political party directly or indirectly affiliated with the Communist Party of the United States, the Communist International or any other foreign agency, political party or government shall be allowed a position on the Massachusetts ballot. It also bars any organizations from the ballot which directly or indirectly advocate, teach, justify, aid, or abet the overthrow by force of violence, or by any unlawful means, of the government of the United States or Massachusetts.

Mr. Doherty launched a long and bitter attack on the Communist Party and his views were best summarized perhaps in his statement that "Communism is a monstrous formula for human enslavement." Mr. Hood defended his party and denied every charge. His argument was that the Republicans and Democrats will be denied a place on the ballot if the bill passes, since these parties are working with Britain and consequently are "agents of a foreign power."

Other opponents included Mrs. LaRue Brown, who recorded the opposition of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and Clive Knowles, representing Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Present with a stenographer during the hearing was Frank G. Volpe, an Assistant Attorney General handling an inquiry into subversive activities in Massachusetts ordered recently by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

N. E. Warned to Meet Issue Of Industrial Migrations

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Warning of further industrial migrations from New England, the National Resources Planning Board recommends "writing off the books" and destruction of obsolete vacant plants in that region.

One of the "most critical" industrial situations is created by scores of abandoned factory buildings on the market, the board said.

While some buildings offer excellent quarters for new industry and tenants should be obtained for them short of outright subsidy, many more are so old and ill-adapted to modern requirements they "cannot rightfully be expected to serve further industrial use," the report said.

Maintaining industrial employment at its present level was termed essential to the future well-being of New England. To do so would be possible only "if the present transition results in the establishment of types of industrial activity better suited to New England conditions than those which recently experienced such sharp declines," the report added.

More diversification and decentralization of industry was suggested.

Pointing to the migration southward of the cotton textile industry, the report said that where new types of manufacturing had been substituted by alert management "these blows to New England have been averted."

A need for vocational training and apprentice training was suggested in the report which stated that although New England long had depended on skilled labor as one of its chief assets, the region "no longer is outstanding in this respect."

Research, development of new industrial methods, manufacture of new products were recommended to improve present methods and to discover new products.

New England's industrial development depended also upon its location, the Board said, listing availability of raw materials, access to markets, availability of labor, and provision by the community of needed services and facilities as factors controlling selection of locations.

Buckley Inquiry Planned

Some 22 persons are expected to be served with summonses, it was learned today, as the Suffolk County Grand Jury prepared to open investigation Thursday of recent attempts to oust Thomas J. Buckley as State Auditor. The ouster attempts were made in Boston Municipal Court and Suffolk Superior Court on charges that Auditor Buckley indulged in illegal and corrupt practices in obtaining election to his office.

Both court actions were dismissed, and Judge Frank W. Tomasello, Associate Justice in the Boston Municipal Court, recommended that the District Attorney's office investigate attempted extortion.

The Grand Jury's examination will be conducted by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle.

The petition seeking Mr. Buckley's removal was based on the charge that he had contracted in writing to give jobs or sums of money to certain persons in event of election. Judge Tomasello found that no evidence of such agreements existed, and that, moreover, some of those who had sponsored the ouster move "did conspire and attempt to extort from Thomas J. Buckley a thing of value."

Henry Hornblower

Henry Hornblower, who passed on at his winter home in Pinehurst, N. C., April 11, was president of the New York and Boston Stock Exchange firm of Hornblower and Weeks, and a Boston resident of many years' standing.

Beginning as a clerk in his father's firm back in 1897, he worked his way up rapidly to a place of recognized fame in the field of finance. He obtained his early schooling in Arlington, Mass. He served as director of a large variety of firms, including the New England Power Association.

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With Modern Gas Cooking, your Giant Top-Burner brings water to a boil in half the time of less modern methods. Not just four or five speeds are available but hundreds . . . from gentlest simmer to fastest boil. And only with Gas can you get exactly the right frying temperature. With Gas, too, you have an extra-big, even-heat oven that pre-heats in world's record time.

Other reasons why Modern Gas Cooking is America's No. 1 choice and why more Gas Ranges — 1,600,000! — were sold last year than ever before: complete automatic lighting; smokeless broiling; unrivaled dependability; unequaled economy.

MACARONI CON CARNE (*Casserole*) *6 Servings*
Temperature: 350° F.
Time: about 1 hour

½ pound macaroni
boiling water
salt
1 pound ground beef
½ cup chopped onion
1 tablespoon shortening
2 teaspoons salt
½ teaspoon pepper
2 teaspoons paprika
2 teaspoons chili powder
¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper
3½ cups canned tomatoes (No. 2½ can)
11-oz. can kidney beans (about 1½ cups)

1. Drop macaroni in boiling salted water and cook uncovered over full heat about fifteen minutes.
2. Drain in a colander and rinse with cold water.
3. Cook ground beef and onion in shortening in a frying pan until meat and onion are brown.
4. Add remaining ingredients, mix and pour into a 1½-quart casserole.
5. Cover and bake in an oven that has not been preheated.
6. If desired, after meat and onion are brown, the remaining ingredients may be added to browned mixture, covered and cooked over a simmer burner about 45 minutes.

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PAY LESS THAN $1 A WEEK!

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TUNE IN ON WAAB every weekday morning . . . 7:30 to 7:45 . . . for "BREAKFAST HEADLINE NEWS."

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MILLIONS AGREE *Gas is Best by Every Test!*

Boston Has Second Warmest April 14

The warmest weather in six months came to New England today. The high temperature for the day in Boston was 77.

This made it the second warmest April 14 in the history of the local weather bureau. The last time the mercury reached 77 in Boston was Oct. 15, 1940.

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, April 15

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, April 15
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

For Tuesday, April 15

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will program (in Spanish); music; news; education topics.
9:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
9:15 p. m.—Modern Radio Instruction Course.
9:45 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students).

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour

6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks, Rhumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour

7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Rochester Civic Orchestra.

Second Spanish Hour

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Popular Serenade"; "Musical Moments."

Third Spanish Hour

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; Pan-American Day Concert.

Second English Hour

10:00 p. m.—News in English; "Entr'acte"; Latin American Prize Novel Award.

Attending the Elliott-Roosevelt Nuptials at Dedham

Wide World

The Wedding Party at the Dedham Country and Polo Club

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who flew to Boston to attend the wedding of her niece and namesake in Dedham Saturday, later flew to the Pacific Coast to attend the wedding of her son James and Miss Romelle Schneider today in Los Angeles. The wedding party at the Dedham Country and Polo Club after the wedding Saturday: left to right, Mrs. John Cutter, mother of the bride, Mrs. Roosevelt, Edward Proctor Elliott, groom, Mrs. Edward Proctor Elliott, the bride, John Roosevelt, son of the President, Mrs. John Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., and Franklin Roosevelt, son of the President. The Rev. Thomas Huntington Chappell officiated at the wedding which took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Henry Roosevelt.

New England Soldiers to Have Plenty of Zestful Recreation

A detailed program to provide elaborate recreational facilities for soldiers, including construction of summer camps on Cape Cod beaches and of gymnasiums at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, was announced today by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area.

Construction of the beach camps, to which men could go in large groups for summer week-end holidays, is being mapped for possible completion early this summer, General Woodruff said. He expressed hope that funds would be allocated in time to complete these camps by early July. Actual construction takes only about two weeks.

Construction of gymnasiums at Camp Edwards and Fort Devens seating 4,500 persons and costing about $70,000 each, to take place this summer, was also announced by army officials. A total of $3,500,000 is available for construction of such gymnasiums throughout the nations. Basketball courts and other sports facilities will be provided. Purchase of 10,000 volumes to be divided equally between Fort Devens and Camp Edwards libraries was announced. The libraries will be established after books are purchased in Washington.

A survey is being made in various communities near Army camps in an effort to provide entertainment for soldiers on leave. Civilian agencies are being approached in this program, which is being carried forward under the Committee on National Defense directed by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. Ralph A. Tracy, New England Regional Director of the Committee, is in charge of the work in this area.

Announcement of these steps by General Woodruff came as Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, chief of the newly-formed morale branch of the United States Army, arrived in Boston on a tour of inspection.

Outlining definite steps the new morale agency will take in this area, Maj. John H. Donovan, local director, announced he will hold a conference soon with morale officers of all New England posts.

Morale activities in New England Army camps are under Major Donovan's supervision. Recreational provisions in communities near the camps come under Mr. Tracy's asignment.

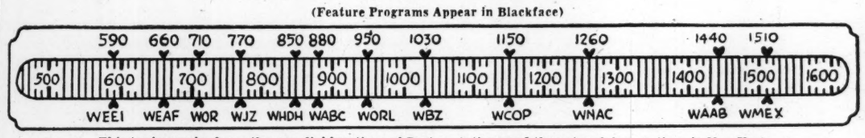
The beach camps, providing facilities for all kinds of sports, would be similar to seven recreation camps recently constructed at points on the Gulf of Mexico near Army cantonments. They consist of tent encampments with facilities for athletics, swimming, dancing, fish fries and other forms of recreation.

Facilities for 500 men can be provided for about $6,500, General Ulio said. Sites for the camps have been surveyed at Monument Beach and Ascusset Beach on Cape Cod, and also at Nickerson Park near Brewster, General Woodruff said. A fourth site is at West Townsend, near Fort Devens.

Use of State park areas may be worked out, the Commanding Officer went on. Already the National Park Service has assigned officials to direct the work of clearing sites and landscaping the grounds for such camps throughout the Nation, it was explained.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"	**Philadelphia Orchestra;**	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song ..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	**Eugene Ormandy, cond.**	Sports and music.....
3:30	New England Home	"John's Other Wife"..	Pepper Young's Family.	**Philadelphia Orchestra;**	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Red Cross	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	**Eugene Ormandy, cond.**	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"	**Philadelphia Orchestra.**	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Piano soloist	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"The Johnson Family".	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown".	Paul Revere's Ride.....	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Don Winslow"; drama..	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Charles Hector's Or.	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mix"; sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Dinner Music	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous" .	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Famous Jury Trials";	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Comment	"What's New in Town?"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	dramatic sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"; sketch..	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America";**	"Inside of Sports"...	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama.....	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs..	"Lone Ranger"; sketch..	Lexington Minute Men..
8:00	"Those We Love";	"I Love a Mystery";	**James Melton; Francia**	The Amazing Mr.	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:15	dramatic sketch ..	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	Smith"; comedy	'Music You Like to Hear'
8:30	"Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False".....	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Boake Carter, news ..	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	Elmer Davis	"True or False".....	**Orchestra**	"Play Ball"	Bobby Hackett's Orch...
9:00	**Theater: John Gar-**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	**"Listeners' Theater";**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**field, Claire Trevor**	Waltz Music	program	**dramatization**	cal Album" .....
9:30	**in "Dust Be My**	Basin Street Chamber	"Show Boat"; vocalists;	**Opening of first Service**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Destiny"**	Music Society: News..	Bob Trendler's Orch....	**Club in United States**	cal Album" .....
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Latin American Prize**	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**.	Five Star News.....
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Novel Award**	vocalists	News Service	Press Photographers'
10:30	Frazier Hunt	**National Radio Forum:**	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Pageant of Melody";	Ball: Mayor Tobin;
10:45	News; Sports	**Sen. Murdoch, Utah** ..	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Henry Weber's Orch..	Fredric March .....
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	vocal soloists	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:15	Master Works of	"Music You Want".....	Local News; Weather ..	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:30	Music; records ...	"Music You Want".....	Postview of opening of	"Can You Top This?"...	Day's End; music.....
11:45	**"Women United"** ...	"Music You Want".....	"Rose Marie"; interview	"Can You Top This?"...	Day's End; News.....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock...	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; News ...	Talk; music	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	.....
7:45	News weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**....	Bandstand; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot.....	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ..	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45	Greenfield Choir ..	Toast, popular music..	Movie talk; Music	Rhythms; orchestra ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00	"Home Planning" ..	News; recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party..	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	**American School of**	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	**the Air**	Gretchen McMullen	"Fiesta"; music	Dairy Drama	Good Morning Cheer....
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Ted King, songs	Good Morning Cheer....
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"This Small Town"; sk..	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	Two Men and a Girl...	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	Studio talk .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	"Vagabonds"; quartet ..	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition...	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	Food Fair	"Music Salon"	"The Guiding Light"...	Don Artiste, pianist....	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor..	"Home Forum"; talk...	"The Man I Married"...	News Service	Letter-Quest with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	"Against the Storm"...	"Melody Strings"	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	Big Sister; sketch..	Sketch; music	"Road of Life"	Ruth Moss, interview...	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch.	Highlights and Halftones	Five Star News.....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	"A Girl Marries"...	Betty Randall, songs....	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; weather ....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: news	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**...
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural news	'As the Twig Is Bent'..	'Edith Adams' Future"..	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's On the Air" ..	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliott, songs....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	Songs: "Concert Hall"	"Light of the World" ..	**C. of C. Luncheon: Wil-**	"Sing Song Time" .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Concert Hall"; records.	"The Mystery Man"	**liam S. Knudsen**.....	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Valiant Lady"	Organ recital	J. Huntington, 'Playgoer'
2:45	'Home of the Brave'	NBC Concert Orchestra.	"Grimm's Daughter"..	Baseball interviews	Five Star News.....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	**Red Sox - Washington**	Sports and music.....
3:15	F. Parker, tenor...	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	**baseball game**	Sports and music.....
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"...	"John's Other Wife"..	Pepper Young's Family.	**Red Sox - Washington**	Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....	**baseball game**	Sports and music.....
4:00	"Portia Faces Life'	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	**Red Sox - Washington**	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	**baseball game**	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	Bess Johnson	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"	**Red Sox - Washington**	Novachord solos .....
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown".	**baseball game**	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"The Goldbergs" ...	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"..	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Superman"; sketch ...	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Tom Mox"; sketch....	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan's Sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Times" .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs .	Music; "Jingaline"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Times" .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Musical Program	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch ..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"Let's Dance" .....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs.	"Mr. Keen"; drama ...	Newsroom of the Air....	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Menken in	Richard Himber's Orch.	Serenaders; music	"Here's Morgan"	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	"Second Husband"	Marimba Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"...	Concert Miniatures	Housing talk .....
8:00	"Court of Missing	Gordon Jenkins' Orches-	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs"; drama ...	tra; vocalist	vocalists; chorus	"Selective Service"	"Essays in Drama"...
8:30	"First Nighter";	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45	sketch; News	Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Social Security talk ....
9:00	"We, the People";	'Grand Central Station';	Frank Crumit and Julia	David Cheskin's Orch..	Variety Hour .....
9:15	interviews; music..	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Talk, Jack Starr Hun...	Variety Hour .....
9:30	**"Invitation to**	"Unlimited Horizons";	**"Fibber McGee and**	Morton Gould's Orches-	Variety Hour .....
9:45	**Learning"**	drama; AP news	**Molly"; music**	tra; vocalist	Variety Hour .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Fires of History".....	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	**New American Music**...	**guests; orchestra**	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch...
10:30	Four Clubmen	**New American Music**...	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Bobby Hackett's Orch...
10:45	News; Sports	**New American Music**...	house"; comedy	"Sentimental Concert"	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; Music ..	News; music; weather..	News Service	Recorded Radio Newsreel	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Masterworks of	"Music You Want".....	Local news; weather...	from London	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
11:30	Music; records ...	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Lawrence Welk's Orch...	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	A. Scott's Orch....	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Orrin Tucker's Orch....	"Day's End"; News.....

Bay State Taxpayers Seek $7,248,318 Cut in Budget

Continued from Page 1

add $280,000 to the biennial expenditure.

At the outset Mr. MacDonald, in a prepared statement, warned the Ways and Means Committee that "all of the recommendations contained herein are based upon normal, peacetime State functions No adjustments have been made to provide for extraordinary activities of any kind.

Allowance for Defense

"If, before the end of the legislative session, there is reason to believe that the public security is in imminent danger, reconsideration should be given to the several appropriations affecting the defense of the Commonwealth," said Mr. MacDonald. "Among such items would be allowance for the State Guard, the State Police and allied matters, including the extraordinary expense fund under the control of the Governor.

"Swift, unpredictable, day-to-day changes in the international scene require that the possibility of such an eventuality be kept constantly in mind."

The Federation spokesman proposed numerous administrative changes to eliminate "deeply rooted antique and wasteful procedures." These changes, he promised, would result in permanent savings of $1,090,000 annually. These recommendations would produce the $1,160,000 in long-range economies during the present session, he added.

Eight Recommendations

The procedural recommendations include:

1. Direct and equip the State Commission on Administration and Finance to examine and report on management and finances of State affairs.
2. Expand the State Budget Commissioner's staff to permit adequate examination and review of departmental requests.
3. Provide adequate control over automobiles used in State service.
4. Extend State Purchasing Agent's authority, permitting him to refuse to make purchases he knows to be improper or wasteful.
5. Eliminate duplication of work in the State Treasurer's and State Comptroller's offices.
6. Centralize accounting for various State institutions and establish a uniform system of cost accounting.
7. Install control over the State's $450,000 annual telephone bill.
8. Authorize the Commission on Administration and Finance to make a full inquiry into the Department of Public Works accounting practices and to determine validity of engineering costs, motor vehicle operation, supervision, programing and participation in Federal grants.

Sources of Savings

The anticipated savings resulting from these changes include $600,000 from administrative control and improved budgeting; $200,000 from centralized accounting; $250,000 from controlled automobile costs; $40,000 through reduced telephone expenses.

The major detailed savings in the 1941-42 proposed by the Federation are:

Discontinuance of the $500,000 annual State tuberculosis subsidy to cities and towns, as recommended by the special commission to study public health laws.

A $400,000 reduction in the Governor's $750,000 extraordinary fund for the 1942 off-session year.

A $250,000 decrease in the $1,183,934 item for State Teachers Colleges during 1942, to be attained through the Federation's bill to empower the State Commissioner of Education to bring the system into conformity with the established demand for graduates.

Abolition of Hospital

Abolition of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in 1942, thus saving $257,238 in 1942.

A $176,750 cut in the $334,650 budget item for National and State Guard expenditures in 1942.

Other proposed economies ranged from $1,000 to $67,660.

Regarding the Governor's proposed $2,400,000 bond issue for a hospital for persons classed as criminally insane, the Federation urged postponement until competent architects make detailed plans and specifications for a functional design at minimum cost.

The highway fund bond issue is unnecessary, Mr. MacDonald claimed, because gasoline tax revenue is expected to exceed budget revenue estimates substantially. The increased revenue will reduce substantially the $1,800,000 bond issue or eliminate it completely, he said.

Meserve Quits U. S. Post

Robert W. Meserve of Medford, assistant United States Attorney, today resigned his Federal post to resume private practice of law in Boston.

Mr. Meserve's resignation is the third such action within a few weeks, with two more expected to follow. The latter include Henry M. Leen, in charge of criminal tax cases, and Jackson J. Holtz, whose work has included lottery and postal violation cases.

Mr. Leen is believed among Federal circles to be slated for a position in the private law firm of his present chief, Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney. Mr. Holtz is a lieutenant in the Army reserves. The U. S. Attorney's office has already lost one of its officers to the military service. Col. Edward O. Gourdin, one of the 13 assistants, left for Fort Dix last month.

The other resignation came from C. Keefe Hurley, who served with civil tax division of the U. S. Attorney's staff. He is now with the Boston law firm of Hale & Dorr.

Mr. Brandon as yet has named no one to fill the rapidly occurring vacancies on his staff. Mentioned in courthouse discussions, however, are the names of Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, Owen A. Gallagher of Boston and Charles E. Wyzanski of Boston. Mr. Gallagher was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor last fall, with Mayor Carr runner-up in the Democratic primaries.

An odd interchange of jobs is predicted by some observers if the Medford Mayor is named to the U. S. Attorney's staff. Mr. Meserve, who will soon join the law firm of Nutter, McClennen and Fish, is heavily boomed in Medford as its next Mayor. In fact, the local press has so strongly presented the young prosecutor, whose Democratic affiliations have been prominent since the early days of the Roosevelt era, as a candidate that they have designated him a Republican.

Graduated magna cum laude from Tufts College in 1931 and from Harvard Law School in 1934, Mr. Meserve was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney in 1936.

Also considered as a possible appointee, Mr. Wyzanski, a former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney-General, was for some time a member of the "junior brain trust." He had a foremost part in the Government's defense of the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Social Security cases when they went up to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, who passed on in Cambridge last night, won recognition during 44 years of service in Harvard astronomical fields as one of "the greatest living American women." During her tireless labors, starting with astronomical observations with a smoking candle in an attic room when only a child, Dr. Cannon, it is said, classified more stars in the heavens than any other person. 400,000 stellar bodies, 300 stars, five novae, and one double-star being credited to her genius.

Dr. Cannon was retired from Harvard under the compulsory age law, but had maintained her activities under a special commission from Yale, using the Harvard observatories. Her genius she attributed simply "to patience." Her patience she attributed to an unquenchable desire to see through "the gateway to a wonderful, new world" opened in the heavens.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children!"; Program for evacuated children. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Soldiers' Songs; News in English; Feature Program. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Rio de Janeiro;—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—"Peru Today"; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Leslie Howard. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tuesday Hearings At the State House

The more important legislative committee hearings on Beacon Hill tomorrow include the following:

Labor and Industries (Room 370,10:30 a. m.): Proponents of bills to establish a State wages and hours law.

Pensions (Room

Flute Players' Season Concluded—Two Shows Returning Tonight

Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio Assist in Final Program

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Period music came in for a hearing at the closing concert of the Boston Flute Players' Club at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon, in a piece by Weber—the Trio, Opus 63, for piano, flute, and cello; and in a piece by Ravel—Piano Trio. Nothing better represents the Romantic of the early years of the nineteenth century than the sound of the flute in Weber's work, and nothing better represents the Impressionistic of the first decades of the twentieth than the sound of the violin in Ravel's.

To say it in terms of vision, the one is pale light of the moon; and the other, midday gleam of the sun. Then, to say it in terms of feeling, the first is an expression of pure merriment, in spite of the coolness and the shadows, while the second is one of sternness and of something like cynicism, notwithstanding the warmth and the shine.

Principals in the performance of these two items were Georges Laurent, flutist, for Weber; and Richard Burgin, violinist, for Ravel. Collaborators were Jesús María Sanromá, pianist, and Jean Bedetti, cellist.

Another piece that marks not so much a period as a passing moment of the Impressionist time, and by chance a jocular moment, was a Sonata for trumpet, French horn, and trombone by Poulenc, with Georges Mager playing the high instrument, Willem Valkenier the middle one, and Jacob Raichman the low. In the midst of so much periodicity was placed the Piano Trio by Piston, which takes rating as an occasional piece, having been composed for the Library of Congress Chamber Music Festivals and having figured in the artistic proceedings of the Harvard Tercentenary of 1936.

For charm, the Weber Trio would call for chief mention—the Scherzo, like a waltz, was something by which hearers will recall Mr. Laurent pleasantly for a long time, even if they forget the where, the what, and the when of it. For comic effect, Mr. Mager's trumpet in the Poulenc piece would want best award. No farce or jazz about the playing, either, since the fun resides in the music and not merely in what is called the "instrumentation."

For extreme seriousness, the whole organization known as the Sanromá-Burgin-Bedetti Trio in the movement of the Ravel work designated "Passacaille" would take the prize, the composer being found here in a rare sober mood, and the players showing him up that way, no question. For nobility of sentiment, again the three artists of piano and strings hit the high mark of the afternoon in the division of the Piston work bearing the exalted and appropriately-chosen chapter-title of Adagio.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

'Maine Cat'

Sculpture by William Zorach on exhibition at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Zorach Sculptures Displayed

By Dorothy Adlow

The new policy for exhibitions at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts is operating very well. Placed on display from time to time are the works of eminent modern artists, not ordinarily seen in Boston. The students thus have an opportunity to be informed about significant contemporaries, and the public is invited to enjoy the exhibits as well. Currently there are on view sculptures and aquarelles by William Zorach.

It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Zorach is one of the greatest living sculptors. Certainly in the United States it would be difficult to find his equal. His influence has spread far, and we should thank him and a handful of fellow sculptors for restoring the art of carving in this country. Great sculpture emerges only from deep conviction and penetrating insight. It is with satisfaction that we discover in our midst sculptors possessing those essential attributes.

The Museum School exhibition contains more than two dozen pieces. They vary in size, as they do in material and in handling. There are miniatures and life-size portrayals; there are panels in relief, though most of the sculptures are free standing. Mr. Zorach has not standardized his style. It varies in accordance with the mood and the idea. Sometimes he works in spare lineaments, summarizing form cogently. Sometimes the forms vanish in soft melting contours. He never stylizes to tightness, however, for there is invariably gradation and nuance even in the most thrifty curves. The sculptor may choose to portray the transitory characteristics in which he strives to catch changing traits of the moment; or, he may prefer to distill the permanent characteristics of form.

Mr. Zorach does not climb Olympus to find subjects, he portrays his family and household pets and as his child grows up he keeps recording her flowering grace. He translates forms into the medium of bronze, granite, marble, wood. The metal has a ringing quality, it catches in the molten state all the accidentals characterizing surface. The granite boulder requires more economical handling, smoother surfaces, and generalized texture. Wood has inherent traits which are used to advantage, the resistant, fibrous texture transforms beautifully into flesh and form.

Often Mr. Zorach retains the implied framework of the solid block of stone, or the cylindrical tree trunk as sculptors of old did, thus maintaining a geometric basis of design. The modern sculptor emphasizes structure. But Mr. Zorach, appreciating the forcefulness of concrete design, does not relinquish the subtleties of impressionism. He is versatile, and he commands his materials with authority and good taste.

Celebrity Series Expands

Subscriptions to Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series have been so numerous that it has become necessary to arrange additional performances for two of the events scheduled in Jordan Hall: the Trapp Family and Angna Enters. The Trapps, in addition to their originally scheduled date, Tuesday night, Dec. 2, will give a concert on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6. Angna Enters will give a second performance on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15.

United Artists Manager

John J. Dervin, United Artists branch manager in Boston, has been appointed Southern district manager for the company by Harry L. Gold, vice-president and Eastern general sales manager. He has been associated with United Artists in Boston for more than 20 years. His new headquarters will be in Atlanta, Ga., where he will be in charge of the territory covered by the Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta and Charlotte exchanges.

Film Plays and Players

Edna May Oliver, John Halliday, and Sara Allgood have been engaged for important roles in Alexander Korda's production, "Illusions," which is being directed by Julien Duvivier. Merle Oberon will have four leading men—Joseph Cotten, Hans Jaray, Alan Marshal, and George Reeves. M. Duvivier collaborated with L. Bush-Fekete on the screenplay to which Samuel Hoffenstein and Laurence Stallings contributed dialogue. Miss Oliver will play an elderly Boston matron.

Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour will next be found in "The Road to Moscow." This joint adventure, scheduled for 1942, will be somewhat of a sequel to "The Road to Zanzibar," which was a sequel to "The Road to Singapore."

Elliott Nugent is to direct three plays for Paramount within the coming two years. The first is "Caught in the Draft," with Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard, which went into production on April 2.

Eddie Bracken is to be costarred with Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew in Paramount's "Reaching for the Sun," a drama about Detroit and people who make automobiles. A recent Broadway recruit, Mr. Bracken has been seen in the filmed "Too Many Girls" and Henry Aldrich picture, "Life with Henry." Mr. Bracken's next picture assignments are "Caught in the Draft," with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, and "The Birth of the Blues," with Bing Crosby and Mary Martin.

King Vidor has been selected to direct "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," for M-G-M. Early production is planned on the adaptation of the J. P. Marquand novel but no castings have been announced.

"Life Begins for Andy Hardy" has been chosen as the title for the next in the Hardy series in which Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone, Ann Rutherford, and the other principals will be seen once more.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club (New Gallery), 270 Dartmouth Street—Spring exhibition of paintings and drawings by members of the Business Men's Art Club of Boston. Through April 19.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 351 Newbury Street—Fourteenth annual exhibition. Through April 27.

Boston Public Library—Art Work for reproduction—showing sketches, finished art work and cuts for the production of games, greeting cards, cartoons and advertising. Through April 27.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of the Mortimer Brandt Gallery, "New Masters from Old Holland." Through April 25.

Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Susumu Hirota and Aimee Lamb. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition.

Holman Print Shop, Inc., 5a Park Street—Flower prints and State maps.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of public housing in the United States. Through April 20.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Junior League Members' Show. April 16-30.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Group exhibition by J. Andress, H. I. Dyer, E. A. Philbrick and L. Shattuck. Through April 26.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of water colors, etchings and drawings by Ludwig Mestler. Opening April 17, on exhibition during concert time only.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of flower paintings by a group of artists. Through April 17.

Robert C. Vose, 599 Boylston Street—Ships and the sea by Frank Vining. Water colors by Frederic Whitaker; Monotypes by Ralph C. Scott. Through April 26.

Yamanaka & Co., 424 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Chinese portraits.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall, animal, bird, insect exhibits, dolls. Astronomy Room.

Fogg Museum of Arts, Cambridge—Open except Sundays and holidays, to the public free through June 29, from 1-5 p. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5; closed on Mondays. Etchings by Rembrandt; prints by Lucas Van Leyden and Durer; engravings after Bruegel; Hollar's London (Print Department). Sculpture and water colors by William Zorach. Through April 30.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy, with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
Short films. 2, 5, 8. "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Madam Butterfly," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," with Elmer Davis as guest star. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:58, 10:08. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 11:28 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO Boston—
"Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"This is England." "The Story of Our Declaration of Independence." "Acrobatic Aces." "So You Know Your Music?" Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—
"Smiling Along," with Gracie Fields. "The Saint Takes Over," George Sanders. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—
"New York Parade." "Alien Smuggling." "Florida Everglades." "Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos." "Popular Science." "Alaska." "Movie Tricks," 30 minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Horror Island," Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:29, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 1, 3:15, 6:30, 10. "High Sierra," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Play Girl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Love Thy Neighbor," Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Mummy's Hand." 2 Continuous 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." 1:30 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE — Collidge Corner: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.
Brookline Village: "Wildman of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:50, 2:05, 8:12. "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 6:20, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. Continuous 1:30-11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Golden Hoofs," Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. "Life With Henry," with the Aldrich Family. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:15, 9:15. "Flight from Destiny." 1:45 and 7:45.
Dorchester: "Buck Private," Abbott and Costello. "Devil Bat." 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 9:25. "Flight from Destiny," 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:07, 6:16, 10:06. "So Ends Our Night," 12, 4:09, 7:59.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Back in the Saddle." "Six Lessons from Madam Kazonga." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 2:48, 9:07. "Meet the Wildcat." 1:38, 7:57.
Park: "Western Union," Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Nobody's Children," Edith Fellows.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45 and 7:45

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 2:30, 8:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:30, 4:47, 8:04 "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart and Cary Grant. 2:41, 5:53, 9:15.
Mystic: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Texas Rangers Ride Again," John Howard. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Go West," with the Marx Bros. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers and Charles Buddy Rogers. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Ends Our Night." 11:15 a. m., 4:01, 7:50. "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:01, 6:07, 9:56.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Life with Henry." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "High Sierra," Ida Lupino and Humphrey Bogart. "Life with Henry." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Maisie Was a Lady." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Play Girl." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Lady Eve," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Murder Among Friends." John Hubbard and Marjorie Weaver.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. "The Great Mr Nobody," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.
Strand: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Footsteps in the Dark," Erroll Flynn and Brenda Marshall.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 2 and 6:15.
Central: "Flight Command," Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Always a Bride." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "The Letter," Bette Davis. "Youth Will Be Served." 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Trail of the Vigilantes," Franchot Tone and Peggy Moran. "No, No Nanette," Anna Ncagle. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce and John Barrymore 2:09, 7:54. "Buck Privates," Andrews Sisters, and Lee Bowman. 3:33, 9:18.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "This Thing Called Love," Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Pastor Hall." Nova Pilbeam. "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Scarface." Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Hit Parade of 1941," Kenny Baker, Francis Langford and Hugh Herbert. "Girl from Havana." Continuous from 7:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 3:27, 8:02. "A Night at Earl Carroll's," Ken Murray. 5:15, 6:53, 9:47.

'Nancy' by Mary Hoover Aiken

Exhibited in the fourteenth annual show of the Boston Society of Independent Artists.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, April 15

Last in this season's series of Tuesday afternoon concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Regular Open House Concert of the Longy School of Music, by the school's choral group and string orchestra. Erwin Bodky, conductor; Willem Valkenier, horn; Gerard Haft, cello. Germanic Museum, at 8:15.

Friday, April 18

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Program of French music by Dorothea Jump, pianist. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Saturday, April 19

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, April 20

Last concert of the season by the Boston String Quartet. Beveridge Webster, pianist. Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:30.

Opera Auditions

Auditions are being held for members of the chorus in the production of "Pagliacci" by the All-American Youth Opera Association in May. There will be five weeks of training, three nights a week, under Glynn Ross. Applications are being received this week by Richard Burgess, COMmonwealth 6378.

'Rose Marie' at Shubert; 'Tobacco Road' at Plymouth

Two openings are listed for tonight in the downtown theaters. At the Shubert "Rose Marie" will arrive for its fifth engagement in Boston. At the Plymouth "Tobacco Road" will begin its third stay here.

The one play continuing over the week end, "Hope for a Harvest" at the Colonial, begins this evening the second half of a fortnight's engagement.

"Rose Marie," it is promised, has been provided with new scenery and costuming. The company will tour after its stay in Boston and will wind up its journeys in Dallas, Texas, as one of a summer series of entertainments.

The show, which was written by Rudolf Friml, Otto Harbach, and Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, contains such songs as "Indian Love Call," the song of the Mounties, "Door of My Dreams" and "Rose Marie I Love You."

The cast includes Nancy McCord, Alexander Gray, Hope Emerson, Grace Poggi, Don Gauthier, Robert Chisholm, Richard Rober, and Allan Stewart.

"Tobacco Road"

The performance of "Tobacco Road" at the Plymouth tonight will be the 2536th to be given on tour, and will be the 1436th performance by John Barton in the role of Jeeter.

Statistics assembled by company representatives show the following figures for the play: 20 weeks in Philadelphia, eight engagements, 19 weeks in Los Angeles, three engagements; 14 weeks in San Francisco, three engagements; 12 weeks in Boston, two engagements; 11 weeks in St. Louis, seven engagements; nine weeks in Pittsburgh, seven engagements; eight weeks each in Washington and Cincinnati, seven weeks each in Cleveland, Chicago, Buffalo, Newark; six and a half weeks in Columbus; six weeks each in Detroit, Baltimore, Indianapolis; five weeks in Milwaukee; four weeks each in Minneapolis and Kansas City; three weeks each in New Orleans, Louisville, Rochester, N. Y.; two weeks each in Atlanta, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Memphis, New Haven, Wilmington, Del., Madison, Wis.

States remaining to be played include Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Florida, Mississippi, and North Dakota. In the South the play has been seen in Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and North and South Carolina. A special performance was given in the Memorial theater on the campus at Chapel Hill, N. C. at the invitation of the University of North Carolina.

John Barton is now in his fourth season as Jeeter. The cast includes Sara Perry, Maud Lambert, Walt Draper, Shelia Brent, William Dorme, Sondra Johnson, Dick Lee, Lillian Ardell, Walter Ayres and William Robertson.

Talbot

Judy Parrish

In the Theater Guild's production of "Hope for a Harvest," now at the Colonial.

New England Repertory

Theodore Browne will make his first appearance with the New England Repertory Company Thursday night in the leading role of Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones." Mr. Browne had his first professional experience on the West Coast in "Stevedore," in Dorothy Parker's "After Such Pleasures," and in the Negro unit of the Federal Theater. "The Emperor Jones" will be repeated Friday evening. On Saturday the play will be Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion."

'The Dream of Butterfly'

On the face of it, "The Dream of Butterfly," Italian film now at the Fine Arts, is a highly artificial form of story telling. For not only is the narrative built around a performance of Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," but you are asked to believe that the story of Cio-Cio-San in the opera is largely paralleled by the misfortunes of the heroine who sings the role. But notwithstanding, the film does hold interest.

It may be suspected that Puccini's music and the admirable manner in which it is sung are chiefly responsible for the success of the concluding half of the entertainment. Maria Cebotari, who plays the leading role in the movie story and sings the part of Cio-Cio-San, is a first-rate singing actress, and the operatic performance is done with skill. The movie story which serves largely as a prelude to the opera is less illusive, but its artificialities have a racial flavor and style. In the backgrounds, both interior and exterior, the costumes, and the manner of acting this is unmistakably an Italian film. English subtitles come to the rescue of audiences unfamiliar with the speech of the players.

In addition to Signorina Cebotari, the film benefits by the presence of an attractive child player, Gioacchino Pfaff, who is to be seen as the son of the heroine and who also plays a part in the play within a play. Fosco Giachetti as the ambitious musician who betrays the heroine, departs for America and a new career, and returns to Italy as an emissary of the Metropolitan to hear his former sweetheart sing in Puccini's opera, has an ungrateful role and plays it in a conventional manner. Lucy Englisch and Luigi Almirante have the lighter assignments as a pair of comic lovers in a story which is mainly in a somber mood.

Included in the current program at the Fine Arts is an "Information Please" issue with Elmer Davis as guest, Walt Disney's "Window Cleaners," and newsreels.

E. F. M.

Stokowski at Greenwich

Leopold Stokowski, conducting the All-American Youth Orchestra, will appear for one performance at the Pickwick Theater, Greenwich, Conn., Thursday evening, May 15. The orchestra, recently returned from a tour of South America, is touring the United States.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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BOSTON (STAGE)

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An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell with
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Evgs.: $3.30 to $1.10; Mats.: $2.75 to $1.10

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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AFTER THE SHOW

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

Boston's Diamond Season Gets Under Way Tuesday Afternoon at Fenway Park

Red Sox Meet Senators In Hub Opener Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Colored by the traditional pomp and ceremony, Boston's 1941 American League baseball season will get under way tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park, with the confident Red Sox going against the Bucky Harris-managed Washington Senators. Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts has promised to throw out the first ball, supported by numerous other high officials of the city and State. Jimmy Coughlin's band, as usual, will lead the march to the flag pole. Pre-game activities will conclude in time for the umpire behind the plate to call, "Play Ball!" at three o'clock.

Meanwhile, the much-improved Bees, with Dick Errickson doing the pitching, will inaugurate their '41 National League campaign at Shibe Park against the Phillies. The Bees stage their home opening at the Hive Friday afternoon with the Brooklyn Dodgers, eastern favorites in the pennant race.

Wilson Pitching

Joe Cronin will hand the ball to Jack Wilson tomorrow afternoon and it will be the husky right-hander's first opening day performance. The Portland strong boy apparently earned the nod by his work on the northward journey. Last year he won 12 games and lost six. He is starting his seventh term in a Boston uniform.

Bobby Doerr will be at second base in the opener. He could have played against the Bees yesterday, but Cronin wisely gave him an added day's rest. The sensational young second sacker did go to the plate as a pinch hitter in the city series final, however, and responded with a two-bagger into left field.

The status of Ted Williams was still unknown. We talked with him yesterday morning and he seemed upset over the behavior of his injured ankle. If you use his attitude as a tip on the situation, you feel he will not be in left field tomorrow against the Senators. But final judgment has been delayed until the morning. The Sox need his punch.

Play Holy Cross

The Red Sox kept a date with Holy Cross at Fitton Field, Worcester, this afternoon, but most of the regulars stayed home. Those who did not make the bus trip took batting practice at Fenway this morning. Most of the Bees, too, were at the Hive batting cage early today, prior to their afternoon train ride to Philadelphia. Casey Stengel wants his boys to have a good night's sleep in stationary beds before the opener with the Phillies. Errickson's nomination as number one pitcher was expected, as Dick has been setting the pace for the club all spring.

In winning the city series final yesterday at Fenway, the Bees looked like a championship outfit. Nobody around this part of the country expects them to be after the National League race gets under way, but if they continue the brand of ball they gave the Red Sox, they will finish some higher than the seventh spot most "experts" have chained them to. Stengel's infield looks immense and yesterday his pitching was exceptionally good. If he can retain that hurling and keep an outfield together, he will land in the first division.

* * *

Caught between the bases . . . The Bees, who look like the Detroit Tigers in their new road uniforms, slugged like them over the week end . . . City series offensive totals were: Bees 16 runs, 27 hits and 42 total bases; Red Sox 14 runs, 20 hits and 30 total bases . . . The defensive weakness of the Red Sox infield was doubly apparent yesterday when contrasted by the sparkling play of the Bees' quartet—Dahlgren, Rowell, Miller and Sisti . . . Sammy Hale is hitting the ball for Cronin, but the new utility infielder's arm is not strong . . . If it were, he would be in there every day.

* * *

The crowd liked little Paul Campbell's fancy work around first base, after he relieved Jimmy Foxx . . . Paul's lack of power with a bat, however, is decidedly against him . . . Dahlgren is the brightest addition to the Bees . . . Stengel will probably put him in the clean-up spot in the batting order . . . Casey would like to pick up a big league center fielder . . . Johnny Cooney will open the season, but cannot go the full distance . . . Hank Leiber, the Chicago Cub holdout, is a possibility . . . Hank's distance punch might make the locals a dark horse in the flag race . . . Cronin is carrying 14 pitchers, which means the elimination of either four or five before May 15.

Jean Lane Wins Over Miss Walsh; World Mark Goes

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 14 (AP)—The world's indoor record for women in the 200-meter run was broken three times here Saturday night as Stella Walsh of Cleveland's Polish Olympic Club lost her title to Jean Lane of Wilberforce University, Ohio.

The championship changed hands at the A. A. U.-sponsored national senior women's track and field tournament in Atlantic City's Convention Hall.

Miss Walsh, who established her previous world's record by covering the distance in 26.1s. in the Brooklyn Armory in 1934, first broke her own record in the first qualifying heat by slicing four-tenths of a second off the Brooklyn standard.

Then, Miss Lane won the second qualifying heat by finishing in three-tenths of a second less than Miss Walsh's Brooklyn record.

When the two women met in the main race, Miss Lane came out ahead, doing the distance in 25.1s.

Miss Lane later came back to win the 50-meter title in 6.8s. in Atlantic City's convention hall. Lillie Purifoy of Tuskegee Institute took the 50-meter hurdles championship in 8.1s.

Platak Wins Again

CHICAGO (AP)—Joe Platak, Chicago, wins National A. A. U. handball title for seventh straight year, whipping Stanley Hitz, Harrisburg, Pa., 21-4, 31-7.

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Wilmington Storm's
Worcester Sheen's
York, Pa. Newswanger's

New Stars in Red Sox Opener

By a Staff Photographer

Pete Fox

Formerly with the Tigers, who is expected to start in left field tomorrow when the Red Sox open against Washington here, if Ted Williams is not available.

Frankie Pytlak

Last year with Cleveland, he is ready to catch 120 or 130 games for the Red Sox this season. Fans will find Frank a dependable all-around catcher.

Sammy Hale

If Manager Joe Cronin needs an infield replacement or pinch hitter tomorrow, Hale will go into action. Sammy has been hitting hard for the Sox this spring.

Stanley Cup

Play-off Statistics

Final Series
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	4	4	0	12	6
Detroit Red Wings	4	0	4	6	12

(Boston Wins Stanley Cup)

Semifinal
(Best of Seven Games)

	P	W	L	F	A
Boston Bruins	7	4	3	15	13
Toronto Maple Leafs	7	3	4	17	15

(Boston Wins Series)

Preliminaries
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	3	2	1	6	6
New York Rangers	3	1	2	6	6

(Detroit Wins Series)

(Best of Three Games)

Chicago Black Hawks	3	2	1	8	7
Montreal Canadiens	3	1	2	7	8

(Chicago Wins Series)

Semifinal
(Best of Three Games)

Detroit Red Wings	2	2	0	5	2
Chicago Black Hawks	2	0	2	2	5

(Detroit Wins Series)

Chrysler Team Wins Western Division

DETROIT, April 14 (AP)—The Chrysler Soccer team became the first Detroit entry in 14 years to gain the National Challenge Cup play-offs when it won the Western Division championship from Gallatin-Dunlevy, of Charleroi, Pa., with a 2-to-0 victory yesterday.

John Lenard scored after 40 minutes of the first half and Neil Campbell made the second goal after 41 minutes of the second half. These goals gave the Detroiters a 5-1 edge over the Pennsylvanians, whom they had defeated 3-1 last Sunday at Charleroi.

It was the Chryslers' 21st consecutive victory and qualified them to meet either the Brooklyn Hungarians or the Pawtucket, R. I., Rangers in the final series of two games, the first of which will be played on the Eastern team's field April 27.

Amherst Schedules

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Schedules for four spring sports at Amherst College have been made public by Athletic Director Lloyd P. Jordan.

The baseball team opens its 17-game list next Wednesday against Army at West Point, N. Y. The remainder of the schedule:

April 23, Bowdoin; 25, Colgate; 26, Springfield at Springfield; 30, Massachusetts State; May 2, Norwich at Northfield, Vt.; 3, Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 7, Holy Cross; 10, Wesleyan; 14, Trinity; 17, Williams; 21, American International; 24, Boston College at Newton; 30, Williams at Williamstown; June 7, Massachusetts State; 13, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 14, Brown.

The track schedule:

April 18, Tufts at Medford; 26, Springfield; May 2, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 10, Colgate at Hamilton, N. Y.; 16, Williams; 23-24, New England intercollegiates at Boston.

The golf schedule:

April 23, Bowdoin; 25, Worcester Tech at Worcester; 28, M. I. T.; May 2, Fordham at New York; 3, Army at West Point; 6, Brown at Providence, R. I.; 9, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 13, Harvard at Harvard; 14, Holy Cross; 16-17, New England Intercollegiates at Watertown; 21, Williams.

The tennis schedule:

April 23, Bowdoin; 24, Vermont; 25, Middlebury; May 3, Brown at Providence, R. I.; 7, Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 10, Yale; 12-14, New England intercollegiates; 15, Harvard; 20, Williams; 21, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

Where To Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SCOTT'S NEW TEA ROOM

The Side of the Road Faces. For Food That Is Home-Cooked and Plenty of Parking Spaces It's 100 Webster Street, Right on the Highway And the Cost of a Fine Meal Is What You'd Like to Pay.

Scott's Tea Room
Daniel Webster Highway, Route 3

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Miss Dutton's
44-48 Washington Street
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
Open 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

Sports Around the Hub

Skating Club Champions

Betsy Nichols of Brookline and Roger Turner of Foxboro were today possessors of The Skating Club of Boston's senior figure skating titles—Miss Nichols for the first time in her career and Turner for the 11th time since 1926.

Miss Nichols, junior champion last year, won the A. Winsor Weld Cup, held for the past three years by Joan Tozzer, who did not defend. Dorothy Glazier finished second. Gretchen Merrill did not compete because of illness.

Turner took the George Atkinson, Jr., Cup after running up a wide margin of superiority in the school figures. Ben Crocker was second. In the other competitions, Fay Kirby of Newton won the James A. Tower Cup, emblematic of the ladies' junior championship; Jane Ellis and Miss Glazier won the senior pairs competition; and Ruth Flint of Newton won the Joan Tozzer prize for showing the greatest improvement over the season. This prize entitles her to free lessons next season.

In Saturday's competition seven-year-old Sandylee Weille won the girls' novice title, Julie Hyde won the girls' intermediate free skating championship; Hugh Nawn, Jr., won the boys' novice crown, and Mrs. Channing Frothingham and Fred Parmenter won the club waltz title.

* * *

Two banquets are on tap for tonight. The New England Section of the P. G. A. will hold one at the Hotel Lenox, with Craig Wood listed as the feature speaker. The Boston Olympics will hold the other at the Hotel Manger. The golfers are just beginning their season, while the hockey players will be marking the end of theirs.

* * *

In the M. G. A.'s new rating of the four-and-under golfers in the State, Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford have been raised to four, at an increase of two for the former and of one for the latter. Rated at scratch are Ted Bishop and Leo Martin, and at two are Wilfred Crossley, Ted Adams and Mel Merritt. The list of those at three includes Carl Nettelbladt, Ed Franzeim, W. O. Blaney, Kenny Corcoran, Bobby Knowles, Joe Lynch, Ray Marad, Emery Stratton, and Fred Wright. At four with Ouimet and Guilford are Gerry Anderson, Howard Biscoe, Leo Brown, Mel Demarais, M. A. Heath, M. F. Heath, Jr., F. H. Hill, Edward Martin, Johnny Nies, E. H. Peterson, Franklin Pfaelzer, Walter Senna, and Milton Reach, Jr.

* * *

Les Pawson, tuning up for this Saturday's annual B. A. A. Marathon, captured the Cathedral 10-mile road race over the week end with a record-breaking performance. The Pawtucket star covered the distance from scratch in 51 minutes, 58 seconds, a 44-second reduction of the mark set last year by Tarzan Brown. Paul Donato finished second and Fred McGlone third.

* * *

Briefs: The Twilight Four-Ball Golf League schedule has just arrived listing opening matches for April 24. . . Roxbury Clubhouse will hold the fourth annual Greater Boston table tennis tournament May 3. . . Boys under 16 are eligible. . . Fifteen games tonight and tomorrow and 14 on Wednesday will mark the close of the first-round trial games in the 18th annual amateur basketball tourney sponsored by the Boys' Clubs of Boston. . . On Thursday the second round will begin with play at the Eben D. Jordan Gym in Charlestown. . . The Brockton Amateur Athletic Association is sponsoring a sports night at the Brockton State Armory April 25. . . Entire proceeds will be given to the Firemen's Disaster Relief Fund.

Americans Win Spring Crown

By the Associated Press

While they still pay off on the regular season games, which don't start in most cities until tomorrow, the results of 1941 competition in the Grapefruit League point to an American League year.

There wasn't any all-star game in the South this spring, like the one which started the National Leaguers off to their unbroken string of interleague triumphs in 1940, so the only test of power lay in the games of the two major circuits. American League clubs won 70 of these to earn a clear margin over the older loop.

As usual most of the major league clubs fattened their records at the expense of minor league rivals, but for the most part the teams that could win against big-league opposition were the ones that came out ahead in the citrus circuit.

The slugging New York Yankees topped the spring standing with a record of 25 victories and nine defeats. They won 10 and lost eight against National League clubs. Following them came the Washington Senators (17-7) and the St. Louis Browns (18-8). Washington lost seven of its 12 interleague games, but made up at the expense of other American League clubs. The Browns won 10 and lost seven games against National Leaguers for a record that was second only to the Philadelphia Athletics' 12 wins and seven losses.

The only notable exception was recorded by the Detroit Tigers, last year's American League champs. They won four of seven interleague games, breaking even in four games with their World-Series conquerors, the Cincinnati Reds. But a dismal record against American and minor league rivals put them at the bottom of the heap with nine games won and 16 lost. The standings:

Club	Intra-League Won-Lost	Inter-League Won-Lost	All Games Won-Lost
Yankees	0-0	10-8	25-9
Senators	7-0	5-7	17-7
Browns	0-0	10-7	18-8
Dodgers	5-5	8-6	24-12
Indians	1-1	10-9	19-11
Athletics	1-2	12-7	22-13
Cardinals	2-4	7-10	21-14
Reds	5-3	12-11	18-14
Bees	0-0	8-9	14-11
Cubs	5-0	9-11	15-12
Red Sox	0-0	11-10	17-14
Phillies	2-1	3-4	14-13
Giants	6-5	7-11	15-16
White Sox	2-1	8-12	13-14
Pirates	0-5	10-9	13-18
Tigers	1-8	4-3	9-16

Dartmouth Skiers Win

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H., April 14 (AP)—Dartmouth skiers ran off with all the honors yesterday in their annual slalom meet with Harvard in the Snow Bowl of Tuckermen Ravine.

The final major ski meet of the season in the White Mountains region brought together both the old and young representatives of the two colleges as many alumni participated.

Harold Hillman, of Dartmouth, took top honors when he ran the 1,200-foot course in 34.1s., and following him across the finish line were two mates, Jack Tobin and Jake Nunnemacher.

The only Harvard men to place within the first 10 were Pete Garrett, veteran performer, and Ed Bering, both of whom were at least four seconds behind the winner.

Semi-Pro Graduate

Rufe Melton of the Phillies, who recently bested Bob Feller in an exhibition game, is a former semi-pro graduate. He was picked up by the Cardinals in the 1939 National tournament at Wichita, Kan., while hurling for Buford, Ga.

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

At Philadelphia Passon-Phillies 1, German-Americans 1 (tie)

Brooklyn Hispano 2, New York Americans 0 (Hispanos win two-game, total-goal series, 4-3).

Kearny Scots-Americans 5, St. Mary's Celtics 2 (first game).

Bruins Need New Rules To Set Records

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is nothing worth while left in hockey for the Boston Bruins to shoot at. They have won the National Hockey League championship three times running, they have won the Stanley Cup three times, and they hold a majority of the modern hockey records. It begins to look as if the league officials will have to redraft the present rules to offer the Boston club an incentive.

Saturday night the Bruins defeated the Detroit Red Wings 3-1 in the Stanley Cup final. That made four straight victories in the cup final and a new record. Winning the Cup three times since 1924 tied the mark of the New York Rangers. Bruins hold a record of 23 consecutive games without defeat, 32 with only one loss, and have won the National League title four times since 1924 to top all other clubs.

Won the Hard Way

Up until the final series with the Red Wings, the Bruins had progressed through the play-off series with Toronto Maple Leafs the hard way. Partly due to injuries and partly due to the play of the Leafs the Bruins were forced to battle seven games to subdue Toronto. Against the Wings they were much more fortunate, although they won most of their games coming from behind.

The play-offs this year might also cause a revision of the system of picking future all-star players on the annual all-star hockey teams. Certain of those chosen for the 1940-41 team fell down so badly in the ensuing play-offs that they definitely proved unworthy when star playing was most essential. Others who gained no recognition came through as champions when coming through really counted.

Schmidt and Brimsek

Two outstanding examples of those who failed to get sufficient recognition were Milt Schmidt and Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins. These two were the outstanding stars of the play-offs and yet they failed to gain a place in the all-star rating. Turk Broda of Toronto won the all-star vote and the Vezina trophy for goalies, but who could say that Broda was the equal of Brimsek? It is admitted by all interested that Brimsek was the major factor in the Boston 32-game stretch to finish the season and against Detroit he was terrific.

Schmidt had a good regular season as center for the Kraut line, but failing to lead the league in scoring as he had done the previous year evidently cost him all-star recognition. In the play-offs he performed as well as any individual in the series apart from Brimsek. He did not score so well against Toronto due to the absence of his right winger, Bauer, but he did batter and barge into the Leaf defense in an upsetting manner. In the Detroit contests he tore the Wing defense apart and contributed a major portion of the important points.

By way of contrast to all this was the complete failure of Wally Stanowski, Toronto defenseman, to earn the all-star rating he received.

Proved Greatness

Bruins proved their greatness Saturday in Detroit. They were hoping to wind the series up in four straight, but faced the so-termed law of averages. It was almost too much to ask and when the Wings went out front 1-0 in the first period it looked like the series would be prolonged.

A costly and needless penalty incurred by Jimmy Orlando of Detroit in the second period gave the Bruins the tying goal. Hollett from Schmidt, and with the Wings disheartened the B's fired two more past Goalie Mowers before the session ended. Bauer lifted Hollett's rebound over Mowers on a play started by Schmidt and Wiseman finished off a play by Conacher and McReavy.

Detroit fans had given up on the Wings after the third defeat and only 8,125 attended the game. . . . President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. presented the Stanley Cup to the Bruins on the ice immediately after the game. . . . The Wings were a deserted group with their own fans riding them after the first period. . . . Terry Reardon was nearly the "goat" of the game when he drew a penalty in the first period and Liscombe scored. . . . Orlando took over that assignment with his penalty, however.

Long-Time Manager

DETROIT (AP)—With the exception of Connie Mack, who has piloted the Philadelphia Athletics continuously since 1901, Hugh Jennings of the Tigers had the longest tenure as a manager among Ameriman league skippers. Jennings managed Detroit from 1907 through 1920.

Brownell Wins Southern

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Bob Brownell of Duke, defeated Charley Harper, Georgia Military College, 4 and 2, to win Southern intercollegiate golf championship.

Alexander Wins

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Skip Alexander wins the North and South amateur golf title, defeating Frank Strafaci, former public links champion, 3 and 2.

Harvard and Terrier Nines Open Local College Season

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard and Boston University were scheduled to open the local college baseball season today in a game to be played at Soldiers Field, Brighton, beginning at 4 p. m. During the balance of the week, the local nine will play seven more games, with four of them at home.

Tomorrow afternoon Northeastern and Boston College will meet at Huntington Field, Brookline, in the season's opener for both teams. On Wednesday Tufts will play at B. U., while on Saturday all outfits except the Terriers will be in action. Harvard will engage in an Eastern Intercollegiate League doubleheader at Cornell, Tufts will be host to Springfield, Boston College will play Fordham at Alumni Field, Newton, and Northeastern will travel to Rhode Island State.

B. U. Favored

In today's affair at Brighton, the Crimson went into the game with the benefit of five games behind it this spring, yet found itself playing a favored B. U. nine. Harvard has not won a game since its opener at Maryland, and has dropped successive engagements to Navy, Georgetown, George Washington, and to Army last Saturday 7-2. Boston University, on the other hand, has an all-veteran team and, what is more, has not bowed to Harvard in a little over two seasons. Last year the Terriers took both games 1-0 and 6-5, and the year before they won 4-1 and 6-3. Harvard's last victory was three years ago, but the B. U. boys made up for the loss with a 13-6 victory in the return engagement.

Every one of the Boston University starters today saw action against Harvard last year, a fact which has added immeasurably to the team's self-confidence. The line-up included John O'Connell, catcher; Art Poltrino at first; Johnny Chambers, New England high scorer in hockey, at second; Whit Cummings at shortstop; Charlie Thomas, football and basketball star, at third; Johnny DiNubla, Walter Williams, and Carl Erickson in the outfield; and Bill DeMerritt on the mound.

Scattered Six Hits

DeMerritt faced the Crimson in the second game last year when he split the nine innings with Carl Braun. Carl went four innings and gave up two hits, while DeMerritt finished up the other five innings and scattered six hits over those frames. That game, incidentally, was B. U.'s opener of the season, and more than that, marked the first time that the Terriers were playing together outdoors as a unit. B. U. at the time was having trouble at its Nickerson Field, and could not use it because of the aqueduct which was being constructed on the property.

Coach Floyd Stahl announced that he would continue to use the line-up he used on the southern trip and against Army Saturday. This finds Bob Regan catching, Bill Tully at first, Bart Harvey at second, Capt. Fred Keyes at short, Gil Whittemore at short, Lou Clay in left field, Oscar Haussermann in centerfield, and Ed Buckley in right field. Charlie Brackett was slated to start the game on the mound, with Mort Waldstein, promising southpaw, ready for relief duty.

Play Ball!

Tufts opened its season Saturday by falling before Yale at New Haven 3-0 . . . Ted Harrison, second ranking pitcher in the Eastern League last spring, and Dick Ames held the Jumbos to three hits.

* * *

Coach Herb Gallagher is certain of seven starters for the game with B. C. tomorrow, is reasonably certain of the eighth position, and expects to use three pitchers to complete his team . . . Second base is the doubtful spot, with Mike Azzone having an edge in the starting call . . . Fred Antinerelli and Bob Fernberg, however, will probably see some service there . . . In the other positions, Mickey Maguire will catch, Walter Urbanik will be at first, Al Pajonas at short, Oscar Khederian at third, and three veterans—Ed Colt, Capt. Sylvian Simon, and Wally Sullivan—will be in the outfield . . . Fred Rice is the only sure pitching nomination, but Gallagher hopes to use two others for three innings each.

* * *

Northeastern freshmen, 83 strong, reported to Joe McDonough, new yearling coach, Saturday . . . The Husky Pups meet Tufts freshmen Thursday in their opening game . . . The B. C. freshmen swamped the B. U. first-year men 13-2 Saturday . . . Murphy of the Eaglets hit two homers and a single in five trips to the plate.

Old-Timers' Baseball

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Organization of a National Old Timers' Baseball Association by Ray Dumont, president of the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress, is under way.

The organization will include chapters in virtually every city and hamlet to perpetuate baseball as the national pastime and especially to encourage more youngsters in sandlot ball.

Dumont explained that granting of local charters would not start until Sept. 1. Minimum age for members will be 50. All expenses will be underwritten by the Semi-pro Congress.

New Brother Batteries

CINCINNATI (AP)—The National league has a pair of new brother-batteries this season. Johnny Riddle was bought by Cincinnati from Kansas City and may be used with brother Elmer, who pitched for the Reds last year. The St. Louis Cardinals will have Mort Cooper pitch to brother Walker, up from the American association.

Blozis Enters Drake Meet

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 14 (AP)—Al Blozis, the big fellow from Georgetown who shattered the world indoor shot put record last month, will go after the outdoor record at the Drake Relays April 25 and 26.

Director Bill Easton has announced Blozis' official entry for the Drake carnival, at which Blozis hopes to better the outdoor mark of 57ft. 1⅝in. by Jack Torrance of Louisiana State at Oslo, Norway, in 1934.

Torrance also holds the Drake mark of 55ft. 1½in., another 1934 performance.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Yale 8, Rutgers 3.
Union 9, Tufts 3.

Commonwealth Plans Changes In Its Course

Commonwealth Country Club, which has always played the same as far as length is concerned since it was founded in 1897, will add 600 yards to its 5,677 this spring and so raise itself into the rating as a championship course.

According to President Bob Worden, the club has purchased four and one-half acres formerly owned by the Country Day School and plans the construction of one new green and four new tees which will raise the par from 69 to 72 and make the club eligible for outstanding tournaments.

Work is scheduled to begin immediately and be completed within six weeks, which will be in time for the State interscholastic tournament there June 9 and 10 and the New England left-handers' affair there Aug. 20-22. Play on the present course will not be impeded in any way by the construction.

Under the new layout the ninth and 18th holes will still finish at the clubhouse. The third hole will be lengthened from 404 yards, par four, to 530 yards, par 5, and become the 13th. The present seventh hole will be lengthened from 325 yards, par four, to 490 yards, par five, and become the third. The present sixth hole will be lengthened from 265 yards, par four, to 420 yards, par four, and become the 12th hole. Changes in length are also planned for the short, par-three 11th and 18th holes. In addition, Commonwealth also plans changes in its entrance on Algonquin Road and in the interior of the clubhouse.

Those in charge of the purchase of the land included Fred J. Mahony, James J. Burns, and Dr. Edward A. Cooney.

McCoy Successor At Colby Tuesday

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 14 (AP)—President Franklin W. Johnson said last night that Colby College expected to decide by Tuesday on Al McCoy's successor as White Mule head football coach.

Athletic authorities have indicated the appointee will be one of four candidates who visited the Waterville campus last week. They were Nelson Nitchman of Union, Danny Lewis of Milton Academy, Stephen Grenda, Columbia line coach, and Charlie Soleau, Amherst's freshman mentor.

Sandlot Contracts

Sandlot baseball players now sign team contracts under a nation-wide system just like the pros in the major leagues.

First team to sign their players under this system, which was inaugurated by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, was the Augusta (Kan.) Oilers.

Under this system a player cannot join another sandlot club for one-year period without release from manager.

Contracts are available to sandlot clubs by writing National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan.

FEATS of POWER
BADMINTON PLAYERS CHANGE POSITION FASTER THAN THOSE IN ANY OTHER SPORT!
CHANGE OIL RIGHT NOW! DEMAND
ESSO MOTOR OIL

Major-League Managers Voice Their Confidence on Eve of 1941 Baseball Openers

Connie Mack Visions Big Year and Five-Club Race

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—The managers were confident, but as cagy as ever, today as baseball bowed in with the first skirmish of the 1941 major league season. The opening game matched the New York Yankees and the Washington Senators in the nation's capital with President Roosevelt giving the affair a formal flourish by throwing out the first ball.

For the rest of the clubs the firing will start tomorrow. And while they waited the pilots reached the unanimous conclusion that all clubs are stronger than last year, the races in both the National and American Leagues will be wide open, and the season generally should be entertaining and successful.

Mack Confident

Connie Mack, starting his 41st year at the helm of the Philadelphia Athletics and his 48th as a manager, keynoted the comments collected by the Associated Press with an observation that the war tension, increased employment and freer circulation of money would be reflected to the advantage of all baseball leagues.

"People are keyed up more than they realize," said Connie, "and I expect they will be wanting to go to the ball games and relax."

Mack gained considerable repute as a prophet last spring by forecasting the downfall of the Yankees and correctly spotting them in third place. But this year he is inclined to think the New York bombers will hit the target in the American League.

Five Good Teams

"There are five good teams this trip and I would have a lot of nerve to say anyone of the other four won't be a startling surprise. Then the other three clubs, my Athletics, the Washingtons and St. Louis are just good enough to cause a lot of trouble all the way through.

"I like my team and if I had two sure fire pitchers we would do more than cause trouble. We'd be putting up a good fight for first prize. I haven't got 'em, it seems, and right now I don't know what I am going to do about it."

Del Baker, manager of Detroit's surprise pennant winners of last year, also forecast a five-team race. "I think it will be a wideopen race between Detroit, New York, Cleveland, Boston and Chicago. We appear stronger than last year, but it will all depend on whether Greenberg, York, Gehringer and Newsom can come up with big years. We were good enough to win last season and we've done less experimenting than any other club. So why shouldn't I like our chances to repeat?"

Not Concerned

Joe McCarthy of the Yankees hedged with the defense that "I haven't seen a rival American League club this year, so how can I tell how we are going to finish against the field?" Then he added, "I will say I'm not worrying about my team."

Roger Peckinpaugh, new chief of the Cleveland Indians, likes his club's outlook. "It's a good club and we've got a good chance. We're starting off with the idea of a pennant. But, of course, there are seven other clubs and I've been in baseball too long to say where any one team will finish. However, we ought to be up there."

The virtually unanimous opinion of the National League pilots was the Cincinnati's world champions hold the key to the finish.

Manager Bill McKechnie was the first to admit it, saying: "The Reds are the team to beat. We're on top and they've got to knock us off if they can. The fact that the experts picked us has no bearing on it. We're stronger in reserves than we were at the start of last season. Gleeson is looking good, both at the plate and in the field. As for the other clubs, I pick 'em just as they finished last year."

Must Beat Reds

Leo Durocher, whose Brooklyn Dodgers are one of the chief threats to the Reds, asserted, "Cincinnati is the team to beat. After all, they're the champs. It always has been my policy not to predict where my team would finish. However, I will say that in my opinion we are stronger than last year and better conditioned. Higbe has helped our pitching staff and Joe Medwick is going to be one of the top hitters in the league."

The rebuttal of Manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals was, "The Cards are generally strengthened, have good reserve strength, and have built up the pitching corps. There will be room in the first division for us. I think the National League will be generally stronger."

Jimmy Wilson, the only new manager in the league since last fall, declared, "This Chicago Cub team is the dark horse of this National League race. That's my firm conviction. We'll have a hustling team, and I think one of the most interesting clubs in either circuit. It looks as though we're going to have more power than some of the opposition looked for."

Phillies Sixth

One of the surprising statements came from J. Thompson (Doc) Prothro, who picked his own Phillies to finish sixth after three years in the cellar. He thinks they will beat out the Boston Bees and New York Giants. "Better balance, excellent pitching and their ironclad defense should lead the Reds to the third consecutive flag, but they can't afford to relax anywhere."

Bill Terry wryly promised his Giants would finish seventh after explaining that he had seen only three other National League clubs in action this spring. "I don't know whether there will be any more trading or not, but I'd like to pick up another infielder. I need one," he added.

Casey Stengel of the Bees said he believed Boston would be stronger, but that he still wasn't satisfied with his club. "There are two doubtful positions, catcher and centerfield. If we can strengthen there we will give everybody plenty of trouble. We'll have a hustling club and may surprise."

Frankie Frisch described his Pirates as an "interesting" ball club, despite several possible weaknesses. "I know the Pirates are an aggressive club, but when it comes to predicting where they will finish I will not even try to make a guess. If our defensive strength would tighten a little, it would be a great help, and of course the pitching should be stronger."

Warmerdam Hits New High

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (AP)—Cloud buster Cornelius, on his trusty bamboo bronco, is riding the pole vault range again.

He's the Warmerdam fellow with the big aerial "woof" who teaches school five days a week and cuts new notches in the vaulting record on the sixth.

His parents call him Cornelius, his intimates call him "Connie," and track and field followers call him, rightfully, the greatest sky raider in the sphere of athletics.

When Warmerdam pushed up the vault ceiling to 15 feet 2⅝ inches Saturday in the meet with Stanford it was the third time within a year the Olympic Club star had unofficially bettered the world's record. He's the only man ever to have soared over 15 feet in regular competition.

He broke 15 feet at Berkeley some 12 months ago, and a short time later in the National A. A. U. championships at Fresno increased the height to 15 feet 1⅛ inches, the latter mark now listed as the American record. His latest effort, fully supervised by A. A. U. authorities, will displace the old record unless he punches out a new one before the season is over and the books revised.

Warmerdam has set his sights for 15 feet 6 inches, which is considerably up in the air for a person to spring clutching an overgrown reed which might crack at some point in the vaulting arc.

The broad-shouldered, swift-legged English and mathematics teacher thinks he will clear the bar at this height this season. So does his coach, Charley Hunter, of the Olympic Club here. He had something like four inches to spare when he jackknifed over at 15 feet 2⅝ inches on the Stanford field.

For all his phenomenal feats in the event, Warmerdam is something like the man without a country in that he has bettered the world's record three times and still has nothing in the nature of official world's recognition to show for it.

Because the International Amateur Athletic Federation has been blacked out by war conditions, the body has not met to consider the records since 1938. At that time the joint application of Southern California's Bill Sefton and Earle Meadows for recognition of their 14 feet 11 inch leaps was accepted. They made them in 1937.

The governing board, scheduled to meet on the even years, cancelled its 1940 congress along with the Olympic Games.

BASEBALL TOMORROW Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Fenway Park—Ken. 0332
Filene's Men's Store—Han. 2195

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Games, April 14

At Worcester, Mass.—Boston (A) vs. Holy Cross.
At West Point, N. Y.—New York (N) vs. U. S. Military Academy.

Results, April 13

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati (N) 16, Detroit (A) 4.
At Brooklyn—New York (A) 3, Brooklyn (N) 0.
At St. Louis—St. Louis (A) 6, St. Louis (N) 5.
At Chicago—Chicago (A) 3, Chicago (N) 2.
At New York—Cleveland (A) 4, New York (N) 4 (tie 12 innings).
At Boston—Boston (N) 10, Boston (A) 3.
At Wichita, Kans.—Philadelphia (A) 7, Pittsburgh (N) 6.
At Richmond, Va.—Philadelphia (N) 12, Richmond (P L) 5.
At Baltimore—Washington (A) 9, Baltimore (I L) 5.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 13

Pacific Coast League
San Diego 8-0, Hollywood 2-5.
Seattle 4-3, Los Angeles 0-2.
Sacramento 10-2, Portland 1-1.
Oakland 5-2, San Francisco 3-4.

Texas League
Fort Worth 9, Dallas 5.
Houston 2, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 3, San Antonio 2.
Tulsa at Oklahoma City rain.

South Association
New Orlean 6, Little Rock 5 (10 innings).
Memphis 6, Birmingham 1.
Atlanta 7, Knoxville 4.
Nashville 7-25, Chattanooga 2-1.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Army 7, Harvard 2.
Ohio State 5, Michigan State 4 (first game); Michigan State 5, Ohio State 3 (second game).
Yale 3, Tufts 0.
Holy Cross 9, Columbia 1.
Fordham 2, Seton Hall 0.
Syracuse 8, Navy 0.
Princeton 8, Penn State 4.
Trinity 10, Haverford 1.
Pennsylvania 5, Cornell 4.

Over the Blue Line

Flash Hollett failed to receive an official assist on the Bauer goal. In reality he had one goal and one assist . . . Wiseman probably was the happiest individual. "I started with Detroit, played a million years with Americans, and finally the Stanley Cup."

* * *

In the gathering to greet the returning champions at Huntington Station last night were Win Green and Bill Cowley . . . C. F. Adams, father of President Weston Adams, boarded the return train at Worcester . . . Roy Conacher and Mel Hill returned on the night train.

* * *

Manager Jack Adams and Owner Jim Norris could not praise Brimsek enough . . . Capt. Dit Clapper and Brimsek were the most relieved players at the finish, both had mental strains, Clapper as captain, and Brimsek is the champion fretter . . . Clapper and Cain played on three Stanley Cup teams, the former with the Bruins three times and Cain was with Maroons in 1934-35 and the Bruins twice.

The Stanley Cup dinner of the Bruins at the Copley-Plaza tomorrow night and play-off checks this week will wind up activities . . . Most of the players will leave immediately, although a few will stay around for a time . . . The team will dine with the championship Melrose hockey team tonight.

* * *

The new Jacobson "rookie" trophy was in the Detroit dressing room after the game . . . It went to Mowers this year with the accompanying $250 . . . Which rookie trophy will prevail remains to be seen, the Calder trophy that went to Johnny Quilty of Canadiens is the original . . . Wiseman, McReavy, Des Smith and Reardon enjoyed their first Stanley Cup championship.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Avery Brundage said Olympics would be held "elsewhere" in 1940 if Tokyo abandoned games.

Five Years Ago

Perfect weather aided major league openings as eight games drew a total of 205,135, largest crowd total since 1931.

George Owen Trophy Race

The first annual Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association eastern college dinghy regatta for the George Owen trophy is scheduled for April 20 on the Charles River Basin at 10 a. m.

This is a special event for the larger eastern colleges and service academies and the following clubs have been invited to be annual contestants: Brown, Coast Guard, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Massachusetts Technology, Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Williams and Yale.

Regular M. I. T. Charles River Basin courses will be used.

There will be two divisions, drawn by lot, with one crew from each college club to a division. Total points scored by each college in both divisions will be totaled to determine the championship. The trophy may be held for one year.

Consistent, But—

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Ed Dudley, winter professional at the Augusta National Golf Club, scene of the annual Masters' Golf tournament, has a lower average score for the event than any other golfer who competed in all seven of the tournaments previous to this year's.

He averaged 72.57 over the par-72 18 holes in seven tourneys, just under Paul Runyan's 72.78 mark, but has never won the classic.

Pawtucket Wins First Game 3-0

PAWTUCKET, R. I., April 14 (AP)—The Pawtucket Soccer Club defeated the German-Hungarian Club of Brooklyn, 3 to 0, here yesterday in the opener of their two-game Eastern final series in National Open Cup Competition. Pawtucket led, 1 to 0 at the half on a penalty goal by Valentine.

With a strong wind at its back in the second half, Pawtucket kept the ball in the visitors' half of the field for the most part, but brilliant defense held the winners in check until the 22nd minute when McEwan received from Florie and sent a bullet drive into the cage. Four minutes from the end "Sandy" Dick scored Pawtucket's third goal.

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NU-BLUE SUNOCO

...a high-powered, all-petroleum gasoline, made possible by a different kind of process.

This radically different process obtains more knockless power from crude petroleum. Therefore, Nu-Blue Sunoco contains no anti-knock chemicals ...and needs none. It is a pure petroleum product.

Already, many thousands of former buyers of extra-priced gasolines have switched to regular-priced NU-BLUE SUNOCO

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	290,390
1941 volume to date	37,453,569
1940 volume to date	59,394,218

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Stock market leaders generally improved today after an early sell-off blamed on the cloudier aspect of foreign news.

Losses of fractions to a point or more in the morning put a wide assortment of pivotals in new low territory for the year. Prices began to stiffen after midday and, near the final hour, trends were no worse than moderately irregular. Volume shrank on the come-back and transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Early speculative uneasiness, brokers said, was due mainly to scanty information regarding the battle tide in the Balkans and the appearance of further worries concerning the signing of the Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact. Business items seemed moderately encouraging and some believed the labor outlook had improved. Action of Bethlehem Steel in granting a 10-cent per hour wage increase for 90,000 workers was a market highlight.

Among stocks hitting new bottoms for 1941 before attracting firmer bids were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet, National Steel, American Telephone, Loew's, American Smelting, General Motors, Chrysler, Air Reduction, Montgomery Ward and Woolworth.

Resistant issues included Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., United Aircraft, Pullman and Caterpillar Tractor.

Slipping in the curb were Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aero, American Gas, Gulf Oil and Lake Shore. Ahead occasionally were American Cyanamid "B," Republic Aviation and Glen Alden Coal.

U. S. Bonds Rise

A rising tide in U. S. Governments featured an otherwise irregular bond market today.

Brisk early dealings increased in tempo toward the final hour.

The federals generally made gains ranging from 2-32 to 8-32 point in both the stock exchange and over-the-counter. In the latter market, brokers said the long-term issues were in greatest demand and ran up the longer advances.

The new 2½s of 1952-54 reached a new high of 102 24-32 at one time, a gain of 4-32 point.

Among the higher corporates were U. S. Steel 2.35s, Shell Union 2½s, Detroit Edison 3s, Rock Island General 4s of '88, St. Paul 5s, and American Telephone 3¼s of '66.

On the off side were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertible bonds, International Paper 5s, Pere Marquette 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, New York Central 5s and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50.

Foreign government dollar loans were irregular in light trades.

Corporations Show Profits on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Corporate earnings reports issued during the week showing profits per common share included:

Quarter Ended March 31	1941	1940
Industrial Rayon	$ .90	$ .71
Libbey-Owens-Ford	1.35	1.15
Republic Steel	1.35	.43
Sloss-Sheffield Steel	4.72	1.33
Quarter Ended Feb. 28		
Aviation Corp.	.04	
Hiram Walker-Gooderham	1.76	1.59
	1940	1939
Year Ended Dec. 31		
Brewster Aeronautical	.54	.02
Briggs Mfg	3.09	1.08
Consolidated Oil	.28	.55
Continental-Diamond Fibre	1.13	.44
Indp. Pneumatic Tool	3.21	2.50
Standard Oil Indiana	2.20	2.23
Tennessee Corp.	1.36	.41
Wright Aeronautical	11.10	6.24

Wheat Prices Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP)—The wheat market came to life in late dealings today as prices rose more than a cent on trade reports that the Government is preparing to buy a substantial volume of new vitamin-enriched flour for Army use.

Improved milling demand late last week, attributed partly to Government activity, reports of moisture shortage in sections of the soft winter wheat belt and indications that stem rust has appeared in the southern great plains at an earlier date than usual also were bullish factors.

Steel Rate This Week Is Lower

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Steel operations will drop one point to 98.3 per cent of capacity this week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

The decline was due mostly, observers in the steel industry said, to interruptions occasioned by the shortage of coke and other essentials in the manufacturing process brought on by stoppage of work in the soft coal industry.

A week ago output was at the rate of 99.3 per cent of capacity and a month ago 99.4. Last year it was 60.9 per cent.

Independent Pneumatic Tool

CHICAGO (AP)—Independent Pneumatic Tool Company reported net income of $1,205,075, equal to $3.21 a share, for 1940 against $938,121 or $2.50 a share for the previous year. The company manufactures portable pneumatic and electric tools, rock drills and contractors' tools. At the annual stockholders meeting, Leonard Florsheim, Jr., was elected to the board of directors.

Mid-Continent Petroleum

NEW YORK (AP)—Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. and subsidiaries eared 1940 net profit of $2,967,394 after Federal income taxes and other charges, equal to $1.60 a share of capitol stock, compared with $2,650,501, or $1.42 a share, in 1939.

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Apr12
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	46	45½	45½	Apr 8
7¾	5½	Adams Ex (.40e)	9	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
42½	36⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	9	37	36	36½	+ ⅜
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Apr 9
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	7¾	7½	7⅜	— ¼
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr10
25⅜	19⅛	Alleg Lud (½g)	14	19¼	18⅝	19	— ⅛
11¼	9	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	9	9	9	Apr 9
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	150½	150	150	Apr12
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr10
37	27	Allis-Ch (1½e)	6	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¾
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr10
1¼	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	47½	47½	47½	— ½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	45¾	45	45¾	+ ¼
8¼	6¼	Am Bank Note	6	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ¼
38	30½	Am Br S (.40g)	4	31	29⅞	31	+ ½
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	4	87	86¾	86¾	— ¼
185	177	Am Can pf (7)	2	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	—1⅛
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	5	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	Apr12
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	19	19	19	
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	4	108	108	108	Apr12
9¾	7	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	
6⅛	4⅜	Am Cryst S (1⅛g)	1	12	12	12	+ ½
1⅞	1½	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
5	3¾	Am European	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 9
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17¾	12½	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	15	15	15	— ½
3⅞	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	4	33½	33⅜	33½	
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Feb 4
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	48	47¾	47¾	Apr10
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr10
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	11⅞	Am Locomotive	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
94⅝	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	83	82	82	— ½
13¾	12	Am M & F (.34g)	4	12	12	12	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	4½	4⅜	4½	
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
3¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	7	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
46¾	37½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	4	38	37½	38	Apr10
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	25	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
83⅛	73¼	Am Seat (½e)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	Apr 8
45⅛	36¾	Am Sm&R(½g)	5	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	+2
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	5	45¼	45	45	— ½
28½	20¾	Am St'l F (¼g)	3	21	20⅜	21	
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 9
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Apr10
14½	12¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
1633¾	1563¾	Am T & T (9)	21	158	156	158	+1¼
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	3	68	67¼	68	+ ⅞
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	5	4⅝	4⅝	Apr12
7¼	4⅞	Am Water Wks	8	5⅛	5	5	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	4	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¼	AmWoolen	4	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	5	56	54	56	+1½
8	5½	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	48	23¼	22¼	23⅛	+ ⅜
14¼	12	Anchor H (½g)	1	12	12	12	Apr12
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Apr 9
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	26	27½	27½	Apr10
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr 9
5½	4½	Armour Ill	12	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅞
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	27¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	Apr12
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 9
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr10
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86½	80½	80½	Apr 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	30	Associates (2a)	1	30	30	30	Apr12
28	18	Atch T&SF (1c)	42	25⅜	24⅛	25¼	+ ½
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	67½	67	67	Apr12
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	23	17⅞	17	17¾	+ ½
22¾	13½	Atl G&W Indies	6	23	22½	23	+1¼
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	9	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	22⅜	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	+ ⅛
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅜
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr 4
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Apr12
2⅞	1¾	Austin Nichols	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr12
5¼	3	Aviation Corp	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		B					
19	13⅝	Bald Loco ct	10	13¾	13½	13¾	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
6⅛	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	4	8	8	8	
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	6	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	9	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ¼
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	29½	29	29	— ¾
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	8	22½	22	22	— ⅝
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	111¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr12
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	14	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ¾
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
56⅞	55¾	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	M'r 29
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27	27	27	Apr12
89½	72	Beth Steel(1½g)	26	73	71¼	73	+ ⅛
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	122	122	
28	24¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¾
21¼	17	Black &Dk(1.60)	6	18	18	18	— ¾
10¼	7¾	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅜	16	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 3
135⅛	133¼	Boeing Airplane	10	134½	131⅛	131½	— ⅛
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¾
22⅜	18⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19	19	19	Apr12
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	3	19⅛	19	19	
20¼	16⅜	Borg-Warn .40g	6	16¾	16½	16¾	
17⅜	7⅜	Boston & Maine	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	30½	30	30½	Apr 8
41⅜	33¼	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Apr12
12⅜	9⅜	Bridgeport (¼g)	10	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
25⅜	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	10	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Apr 7
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	Apr10
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	25	6	6	6	
14⅛	11¼	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21	21	21	— ⅜
12⅝	9¼	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	10	9¾	9½	9½	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	25	Bullard Co (½g)	3	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ½
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	2	50	50	50	
8¾	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr12
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
18⅝	19⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr12
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	Apr10
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13¾	11⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	12	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	3⅜	3½	3½	
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	—1¼
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr 8
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
3½	2¾	Car & Gen (.10)	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅝
50¼	40⅛	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	40⅜	40	40	— ⅛
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
10	7	Celotex Cp (¼g)	4	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr12
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr12
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34½	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	*4	30⅛	29¾	29¾	
5⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	6	3½	3½	3½	
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	18	18	18	Apr 9
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38⅜	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	38⅝	38¼	38½	— ¼
102½	98	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	— ¼
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr10
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	13	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
2½	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	16	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ¼

—1941— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	⅛	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
44½	37⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr 9
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr12
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
72⅛	60	Chrysler (1½g)	36	60¾	59¼	60½	+ ½
10¾	9	City I &F (.30g)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
3	2½	City Stores	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Apr12
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	33	33	33	Apr10
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	26½	26½	26½	
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	8	32	31½	32	
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	2	31	30¼	30¼	— ¾
106	87	Coca-Cola (3¾g)	5	92¾	92¼	92½	— ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	23	Collins&A (2¼g)	2	23	23	23	Apr10
20	15	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr12
21¾	17⅝	Colum Br A .45g	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
21	17½	Colum Br B .45g	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 9
4⅞	3⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	78½	78½	78½	Apr 9
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	22	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22	22	22	Apr 7
80⅛	73	Col Carb (1g)	1	73	73	73	
31	27	Coml Credit (3)	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr10
37⅞	32¾	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	32½	32¼	32½	— ¼
110	105	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Apr 4
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	12	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
⅛	⅜	Com'th & South	775	⅛	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	56	56	56	
30⅛	27	Com Edis (1.80)	19	27	26¾	26⅞	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18½	15	Congoleum	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	6	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
7½	5⅞	Cons Cop (¼g)	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅜	20	Cons Edison (2)	39	20⅛	20	20⅛	
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104½	104½	104½	Apr12
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	
8	7⅜	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
3½	2½	Cons Laundries	12	2½	2½	2½	Apr10
6¼	5⅜	Consol Oil (½)	*32	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 8
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	3½	3¼	3¼	Apr12
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr12
106⅜	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	Apr12
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
13	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	6	12¼	12	12	
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	Apr10
40½	36	Cont Can (1g)	21	36½	35⅞	36¼	— ¼
8½	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	7	8	8	8	Apr10
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	37½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Cont Motors	31	3⅛	3	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	34	19⅝	19	19½	+ ¼
23½	17	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Apr10
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	2	15	14¾	14¾	Apr 9
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	53	52½	52½	— ½
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	46¼	46	46¼	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅞	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	13	⅞	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	14¼	Crane Co (.80e)	9	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr12
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr12
27⅝	22	Crown C&S(¼g)	3

Commerce and Finance

Price Administrator to Rely Chiefly on Moral Suasion

Business and Industry

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 98 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained unchanged at 98 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

"Selling of steel into the first quarter of next year was initiated last week," continues the service. "However, such selling is more theoretical than actual or practical. In some cases branch offices are merely filing away such "orders" and hot yet turning them into main offices. Producers are warning, too, that priority defense orders may upset schedules and postpone delivery until later quarters.

Less New Business

"Generally new business for both mills and warehouses is in lighter volume, which is decidedly welcome. Where orders are increasing it is usually for a company which had refused fourth quarter orders but is now ready to book them, thus releasing a flood of what had been only potential business.

"On the whole, despite tight conditions, consumers are still being well taken care of as to supplies. Some finished steel consumers have been compelled to slow down operations somewhat. In rare cases foundries have been on the point of closing down because they could not get pig iron; blast furnaces in turn being unable to get coke, and that because of the coal strike.

"The price stabilization committee at Washington has liberalized somewhat restrictions on steel scrap prices and dates. Thus where contracts were entered prior to April 3 to deliver scrap at prices above maximums now imposed, an extension of a month has been granted to wind up contracts, or to May 10. Even further extension are granted where it is impractical to deliver by May 10 upon showing of proper affidavits, as where a potential scrap source is yet to be wrecked, or where material is located where prompt delivery is not possible, as at a northern shipping port blocked by ice.

"Reflecting strikingly the effect of the Ford Motor Co. strike shutdown, are the predictions for automobile production for last week, 99,260 units, a drop of 20,795, the output for a like week of 1940 having been 101,940.

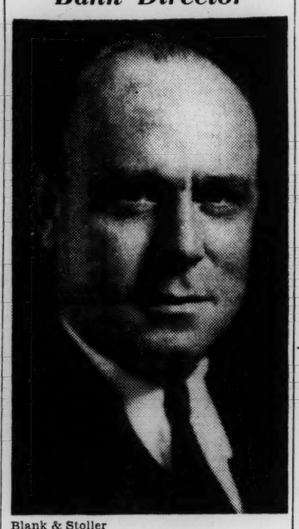
One Furnace Banked

"At least one blast furnace has been banked as a precautionary measure against a coke shortage, but such action is a rare exception."

Steel production advanced 2½ points at Cleveland to 98½ per cent of capacity, at Buffalo 2 points to 90½ and at Cincinnati ½ point to 94. Declines were 13 points further at Detroit to 61 and 2 points in New England to 90. Unchanged were Pittsburgh at 102, Chicago at 101½, eastern Pennsylvania at 96, Wheeling at 88, Birmingham at 90, St. Louis at 98 and Youngstown at 97.

The three composite price groups of Steel are unchanged: Iron and steel at $36.15, finished steel at $56.60 and steelworks scrap at $19.16, the revised figure for the preceding week.

Bank Director



Blank & Stoller

Lou R. Crandall

Elected a director of Manufacturers Trust Company. Mr. Crandall is President of George A. Fuller Co.

Life Insurance Payments Show 5.8 P. C. Upturn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the first two months of this year payments to life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries totaled $455,527,000, according to figures released by the Institute of Life Insurance.

This is at the rate of $7,721,000 per day, which is 5.8 per cent more than the daily rate of payments during 1940.

Included in the total of benefits, was $123,584,000 paid under ordinary life policies, $30,062,000 under industrial insurance, and $19,406,000 under group insurance.

During these two months American families who saw their protection-saving plans reach maturity under endowment policies, received $48,299,000, of which $32,897,000 was on ordinary policies and $15,402,000 on industrial policies.

Annuity payments totaled $27,228,000 in the two months and disability payments $17,460,000. The payment of surrender values to policyholders amounted to $97,650,000, representing largely cash for emergency use. This is at the rate of $1,655,000 daily, which is 11.4 per cent lower than the daily average for the past year.

Building Permits Up 25 P. C. in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Building permits in March rose to $138,235,196, an increase of 47.7 per cent over February and 25 per cent greater than in March, 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Last month's total, covering 215 cities, was the greatest, with two exceptions, in more than 10 years. The exceptions were in January and July, 1937.

Permits issued outside New York City rose proportionately more than those in this city. The outside total was $121,244,397, which was 51.7 per cent above February and 36.3 per cent better than in March last year.

Public Debt $488 Per Capita

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public debt amounted to $488 per capita or $1,813 for the average family in the United States at the start of the current fiscal year last July 1.

Reporting this, the Census Bureau said the states owed $3,505,000,000; smaller divisions of Government, $16,720,000,000, and the Federal Government $42,971,000,000.

State and local government debts accounted for a per capita obligation of nearly $154, a decline of $3 since 1932.

The Federal debt on July 1 was equal to $326 per capita. However, it now stands at $47,167,000,000, or about $356 per capita, and defense expenditures will add billions to the total.

The obligations of state and local governments increased only $663,000,000 or 3.4 per cent between 1932 and 1940, the bureau said, compared with an increase of $9,307,000,000 or 91 per cent between 1922 and 1932.

The per capita burden of such debt thus decreased 2.2 per cent in the last eight years, while the ratio of debt to income per capita declined 44 per cent.

State and local governments collected $70 per capita in taxes last year, the bureau said, compared with $39 paid to the Federal Government.

Invest in

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NEVADA, MO.

Incorporated in 1893...Member Federal Home Loan Bank System

(17)

One of the largest building and loan associations in the United States. Assets more than $19,000,000.

Henderson Looks to Public Opinion to Hold Down Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, chief of the newly-created Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, indicated that he was counting chiefly on public opinion to prevent unwarranted price increases.

He told a press conference that his agency's biggest weapon of enforcement would be "the moral support of the community," presumably gained by calling public attention to price hikes which appeared to be without adequate reason.

Beyond that Mr. Henderson was vague about what means would be used to hold down prices. He said, however, that the agency was clothed with sufficient power to curb inflationary rises.

Prices Affected

At the same time, he made clear his view that supply and demand inevitably must affect prices, and that the one sure way to prevent rises was to increase production.

"You can't build ships or airplanes out of price controls," he said in remarking that no amount of penalties served as a substitute for adequate supplies of essential commodities and materials.

The agency, he said, already is "watching," textiles, steel, coal, drugs, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, building supplies, machines and equipment, and hides and leather.

After saying that steel prices should not go higher, he added:

"We are watching wages as a prime cost. If there are unwarranted prospective wage rises we will have decided interest in them."

(Steel wages were increased 10 cents an hour by some mills in the last two weeks, and the C. I. O. is seeking a minimum increase of that amount from United States Steel Corp. and the Bethlehem Steel Corp.)

Mr. Henderson said, "We are decidedly bothered about textiles. A lot of the converters have been very greedy. I don't believe the mill margin has ever been as high as it is today."

The mill margin is the gross profit of textile mills before certain operation costs and fixed expenses are deducted.

Coal prices, Mr. Henderson asserted, "may present a high administrative problem arising from the fact that the Northern fields may go back to work and the Southern not."

Can Handle It

If this develops, he said, "I think we can handle it."

He said that the Price Control Office was not going to "move in" immediately on any of the commodities, but "we are very much interested in them and unless the price tendency corrects itself they will be jobs of prime importance for us."

In discussing the relation of supplies and prices, Mr. Henderson said that early in the defense program it was decided that "the essence of price control did not reside in price-fixing, it resided in a question of supply and capacity."

Attention given to increasing supplies of important commodities, he said, had resulted in prices rising only four points while production was going up 30 or 35 points on a comparable index.

"There never has been a time in the history of American production when anything like this has taken place," he added.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market decline seemed to say that "this is still a bear market." It made the previous week's rise look like a "false signal." It came on the usual Spring schedule of world events, in which the Germans invade a new country the first week of each April and the New York stock market starts falling. The Balkan blitz seemed to have the same meaning for the commodity markets also. They didn't fall out of bed, as they did a year ago, but they stopped their advance.

Perhaps, however, the annual British military reverse was not the major cause of the stock market's decline. The effect of news on the market is in direct ratio to its surprise. For some weeks it has been expected that the current United States Steel-S. W. O. C. negotiations would lead to a wage increase of perhaps 5 or 7½ cents an hour. But last week Ernest Weir of National Steel suddenly took the play away by granting an unexpected 10-cent-an-hour increase to National's men, and was followed by two small steel concerns. This suddenly makes it probable that Big Steel will also have to grant the S. W. O. C.'s request for 10 cents. Perhaps the company will be able to negotiate itself out of some of the other concessions asked, involving vacations and something very close to a check-off, but it doesn't now seem likely to be able to avoid the 10-cent wage increase. It would cost the company about $1,000,000 a week, or over $50,000,000 a year, directly. And indirectly it would cost nearly as much more, because if Big Steel has to make such a concession, most all its related industries and supplies will have to do the same, and will in many cases have to increase their prices accordingly.

Means Earnings Cut

This means a substantial slice out of Big Steel earnings. More than 40 per cent of its gross goes out in wages. It is generally accepted in the steel industry that Big Steel could have stood a 5-cent wage increase without increasing prices but that a 10-cent increase, which adds $2 or more per ton to the cost of making steel, would require an increase in prices.

But no increase in prices seems likely. It looks as though Big Steel is to be caught in a pincer movement in which wages are to be raised sharply but no increase in prices is to be allowed. The result is bound to be a sharp decline in 1941 earnings below 1940. Such a decline had been anticipated on the possibility that the normal income tax might be increased from 24 to 30 per cent, the percentage exemption on invested capital might be lowered from 8 to 6 per cent, and the excess profits tax rate might be sharply raised. But it is estimated in the Street that a 16 per cent wage increase is equal to a 75 per cent tax increase. Labor is to be allowed to cut in ahead of the government into Big Steel's 1941 earnings.

In the last quarter of 1940 the company earned, before extraordinary deductions, nearly $4 per share, and it is probably earning at this rate at present, which means around $16 a share annually. But the wage increase will cost around $6 a share directly, and nearly that much indirectly and tax increases are yet to come. So Big Steel may end up 1941 still operating round 100 per cent and earning something nearer $5 than $10 a share.

Such wage increases, experience in recent years shows, are not reversible; wages were raised during the 1936-1937 prosperity, but not lowered during the 1938 relapse. This means that the operating "paypoint," which economies in the early 'thirties had lowered to something around 45 per cent, and which were raised to around 55 per cent by 1936-1937 materials and wage-incerases, is now perhaps around 75 per cent, or considerably above the pre-1940 average year-in-and-year-out operating rate. This also means that unless something is done to mitigate or abolish the business cycle, Steel will average over the years at present wage and tax schedules to earn less than nothing, which is really very difficult to use as a price-times-earnings appraisal of market value.

And for smaller, nonintegrated companies, the effect is likely to be even more severe.

Effect of Increases

There is considerable conjecture in Wall Street to the effect that if the Administration smiles on such wage increases it will have to make a breach in its low-price policy so that rising wages will necessitate rising prices. But it seems more likely that corporation earnings, not Administration price policies, are caught in a jam.

There is no justification to be found in recent Administration policy for assuming that prices have to go up in order to let corporations continue to earn money even after current wage increases. Instead of prices going up, corporation profits are likely to go down. For example, the scrap steel people have been asked to accept a cut of something over $3 a ton in scrap prices, which on an annual volume of 30,000,000 tons is something like $90,000,000, while they face increased wage demands of nearly as much. For another instance, Leon Henderson, acting on very vague and far-fetched statutory powers, has decreed that coal prices shall not rise during current wage negotiations. The Northern coal operators have agreed to pay $1 a day more to their men for two years, which is estimated to mean something around 30 cents a ton of coal, and the Southern operators are standing out merely for an increase of $1 a day instead of $1.40 a day. It's true that Henderson hasn't stipulated that coal prices can't be raised after the wage-increases go into effect, but it doesn't seem likely that much of a price increase will be allowed—and coal prices have been very low, even under the Guffey Act.

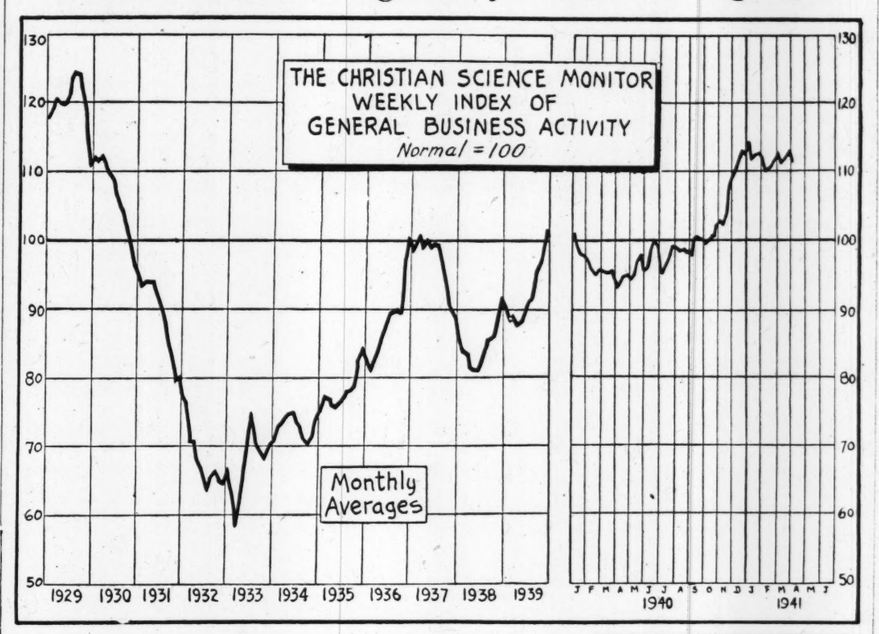
So all told it looks as though the entire benefit of the current increase in industrial activity—and substantially more—is to be siphoned off to labor, instead of to stockholders, and after that will come the tax increases. This in spite of the fact that the business indices continue upward and retail trade is the best since 1929 and 20 per cent above 1940.

Superficially, an exception might appear in the textile industry, where prices are sharply higher and profit margins are well above last year. But textile prices aren't yet up to 1937 levels; profit margins last year were under water or nil. Harriett Elliott has already sounded off against further textile price increases; cotton and wool prices are still rising; most of the current textile prices don't apply to orders being filled at the moment. So the splurge of profit in the normally non-profit-making textile industry isn't likely to last very long.

Brokers' Loans Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $344,000,000. The week ended April 9 and the total represented a decrease of $26,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $489,000,000.

Monitor Index Irregularly Lower in Quarter



Following an irregular course during the first quarter, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity began the second quarter at a level somewhat below the peak recorded at the opening of the year. Registering 111.4 (prel.) on April 5, the index compared with 110.8 a month earlier and 114.2 on Jan. 4 of this year. At current levels the index is sharply above a year ago, 93.0 on April 6, and higher than at any time since early 1930.

While defense activity has boosted industrial production to record heights in many lines and provided an impetus to other sections of business, such factors as shortages of materials, labor strikes, limited capacity, and restricted export markets have served to retard business in recent weeks.

The three components of the index have shown considerable irregularity of movement during the first three months of the year. Electrict power production showed the greatest steadiness, entering the second quarter at approximately the same level as at the beginning of the year. Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings were substantially lower.

In the latest week for which data are available all three components of the index contributed to the decline. Power production countered expectations for a seasonal upturn whereas bank debits and miscellaneous carloadings failed to show their usual advance for this season of the year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apr. 5.* 1941	Mar. 29, 1941	Apr. 6, 1940
Combined Index	111.4	112.8	93.0
Bk debits outside NYC	108.5	109.8	90.5
Elec power production	111.8	113.0	98.7
Misc. carloadings	113.4	115.1	84.5

*Preliminary.

Steel Production Record in March; 63 P.C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute reported that March steel production set a new record at 7,146,372 net tons, equivalent to 100 per cent of the industry's rated capacity.

The March total was 14 per cent above February's output of 6,250,413 tons and 63 per cent larger than the March, 1940, outturn of 4,390,090 tons.

First quarter production likewise reached a new peak, said the institute, totaling 20,339,869 tons, an average of 98 per cent of capacity. This compared with 14,685,960 tons in the 1940 first quarter, or 72.4 per cent of capacity.

FHA Mortgage Applications Set New High

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced that applications for small home mortgage insurance had reached new monthly and weekly highs.

The March total was 30,040 applications involving $138,231,180, compared with the previous record of 28,811 applications totaling $129,184,811 during, May, 1940.

During the week ended April 5 the FHA received 7,530 applications covering mortgages worth $35,045,125, exceeding the previous record set during the week ended March 8 by 850 applications and $4,484,625 in volume.

The FHA said also that approximately 42 per cent of all privately financed single-family homes built during 1940 were financed through FHA-insured loans.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported at the same time that the number of foreclosures on urban homes during February was the smallest for any month since 1929. The board said that 4,950 foreclosure cases were filed during the month, a drop of 9.6 per cent from January and 15.3 per cent below February, 1940.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of February home financing in urban areas of the nation was slightly behind that of January, but exceeded both February of last year and February, 1939, by substantial amounts, says the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

A total of 107,144 home mortgage to $296,863,000 were recorded during February this year in all non-farm sections by all types of mortgage lenders. These figures compared with 95,654 home mortgages amounting to $255,628,000 in February, 1940.

The urban home mortgage recordings by all types of lenders in February were as follows:

	Number	Amount
Savings and loan associations	34,909	$91,182,000
Insurance companies	4,753	23,716,000
Banks & trust companies	23,711	74,526,000
Mutual savings banks	2,985	11,662,000
Individuals	27,483	52,442,000
Other mortgagees	13,303	43,335,000
Total	107,144	$296,863,000

New England's Oldest and Largest Banking Institution

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1941

23 BANKING OFFICES IN BOSTON

FOREIGN BRANCHES IN ARGENTINA AND CUBA

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of April 4, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$475,585,868.94
United States Government Obligations	134,391,880.55
State and Municipal Securities	15,919,136.91
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	2,010,000.00
Other Securities	18,776,544.75
Loans and Discounts	264,471,966.92
Customers' Liability for Acceptances	5,773,953.53
Banking Houses	12,387,817.07
Other Real Estate	1,668,272.54
Other Assets	2,787,529.54
Total	$933,772,970.75

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$829,624,367.50
Acceptances Executed	$10,468,935.68	
Less: Held for Investment	3,809,279.26	6,659,656.42
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		971,020.66
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		2,659,726.66
Other Liabilities		2,350,422.89
Reserve for Contingencies		8,701,823.45
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	15,805,953.17	82,805,953.17
Total		$933,772,970.75

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wallace Says Foreign Agents Hurting Labor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 14 (AP)—Vice-President Henry Wallace charged Saturday night that "foreign agents" are "sabotaging our labor organizations to the great disadvantage of labor itself."

Calling for national unity to demonstrate the full productive capacity of this country, Mr. Wallace said in a prepared address that "the public cannot hold guiltless those who seize the current situation to settle ancient, regional, personal, and jurisdictional grudges and in so doing put sand into the bearings of our industrial machines."

The Vice-President's address was before the stockholders' meeting of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Winston-Salem.

Citing instances of increased production for national defense, he said, "These figures are inspiring, but they are not inspiring enough."

"Labor and management by close co-operation can do better," he continued. "They will do better if they know how exceedingly important it is to bring about a rapid increase at once in our production. Nothing will so discourage the German leaders as to see our production advancing in an almost perpendicular ascent. Nothing will do more to encourage the British.

"The speed of our production during the next few months may well determine whether or not the United States must eventually fight for existence. If our production is sufficiently speedy, peace may come to Europe several years sooner than would otherwise be the case. . . .

"The course of world events will be determined by the willingness of management and labor to co-operate at once in the service of the United States and civilization. Foreign agents know this. That is why they are sabotaging our labor organizations to the great disadvantage of labor itself."

Mr. Wallace went on to say that "the young men who have given up jobs which paid them three times, five times, or twenty times that which they are now getting in the Army will not hold guiltless those who are impeding production in the hope of coming out of the current war with a net profit greater than that which they normally enjoy."

"Time is approaching," he added, "when the finger will have to be pointed directly at those who are engaging in industrial sabotage and sabotage of the Nation's morals."

Defense Plan Called No Longer Debatable

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., April 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John C. Persons said today the national defense program of the United States "is no longer a debatable question."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Florida Bankers' Association Convention, General Persons said that the average citizen has not yet fully realized "the magnitude of the plan—how it will reach into and affect every home and business."

"It makes no difference how old you are, where you live, what your policies are, what your convictions are, what your station in life is, or whether you like it or not," said the officer, who is commanding general of the 31st division in training at Camp Blanding and also president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.

"You are now committed to loyally support the vast program of national defense embarked on by this country in order that our institutions and our democracy may be preserved," he continued.

Real Estate Bond Prices Continue Rise in March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average price of real estate bonds increased 2.1 per cent in March, the largest gain for any month since last fall and the ninth consecutive monthly rise, according to the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average.

At the present time the average price is $293 per $1,000, which is 4.3 per cent over the 1940 close. During the month of March all classifications of this average showed improvement except Pittsburgh issues, which were down 1.9 per cent, and Philadelphia issues, which showed no change. So far in 1941 every classification shows an increase over the 1940 closing price, with New York issues making the best showing, up 6.5 per cent.

By type of property, apartment hotels made the best showing in the first three months of 1941 with an average increase of 7.7 per cent. Office buildings followed with a gain of 5.4 per cent, hotels increased 3.2 per cent, apartments 1.6 per cent, and theaters ½ of 1 per cent.

In March 102 of the 200 issues on which this average is based increased in price, 69 remained unchanged, and only 29 decreased in price.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 11 compared with comparable date a year ago. April 11 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $11,337,108.90 ($8,190,891.50); expenditures $49,484,450.84 ($21,616,855.75); net balance $2,308,663,638.76 ($2,403,388,497.06); working balance included $1,563,502,181.49 ($1,-682,276,651.57); customs receipts for month $17,785,896.03 ($10,106,329.66); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,532,763,299.93 ($4,-559,730,822.58); expenditures $9,302,806,060.94 ($7,484,687,523.72); excess of expenditures $3,770,042,761.01 ($2,924,956,701.14); gross debt $47,169,160,778.78 ($42,590,909,075.60); increase over previous day $1,503,900.50; gold assets $22,417,795,331.90 ($18,548,892,-426.21).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s '41	101.21	101.21	101.21
5 3¼s 46-44	1083	108.3	108.3
10 3¼s 49-46	110.10	110.15	110.15
3 4¼s 52-47	119.24	119.22	119.24
15 2½s '54	102.28	102.28	102.28
40 2¼s 56-54	104.26	104.26	104.26

Federal Farm Mtg.

10 3s 49-44	106.31	106.31	106.31

Home Owners' Loan

New York City Bond

3 3 80	100¾	100¾	100¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107	107	107
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93⅜	93½	93½
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	81	81	81
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	55	55	55
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
17 Am & For P5s 2030	56⅛	56	56
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	56⅛	56	56
1 Am I G Chem 5½s cld	100¼	100⅜	100⅜
26 Am Int 5½s '49	101⅛	101	101
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
13 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107	106¾	106¾
15 Am T & T 3¼s '61	107¼	106⅝	106⅝
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	53½	52¼	52¼
9 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106	106
14 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108½	108½
1 AT&SF adj 4s 95	91	91	91
4 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99½	99½	99½
6 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111½	111½	111½
3 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100⅜	100¼	100¼
19 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78¼	78	78
6 A C Line 5s 45	85½	85⅜	85?
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
7 AtlGu&WI 5s 59	95	95	95
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	67	67	67
41 B&O 95 st A	36¾	36⅛	36⅛
3 B&O 95 st C	42⅛	41½	42⅛
3 B&O 2000 st D	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 B&O 96 st F	36⅝	36	36
163 B&O cv 60s st	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
6 B&O 4s 48	67¼	67	67¼
1 B&OPLE&WV24s 51st	58	58	58
35 B&O S W 50 st	47⅞	47½	47⅞
5 B&O T C 4s 59	54	54	54
5 Bang&Aro cn 4s 51	47	47	47
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	47½	47½	47½
14 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
17 BostonMe 4½s 70	25¾	25¼	25¼
7 Boston&Me 5s 60	72	72	72
2 Blyn Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107⅜	107⅜
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
27 BufR&P 57 st	43¾	43¼	43¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Can Nat 5s '69 July	100⅜	100	100⅜
5 Can Nat 3s '69 Oct	101	101	101
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97½	97½	97½
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	107	107	107
2 Can Pac 5s '54	76	75	76
3 Can Pac 4s perp	59	59	59
10 Celotex 4½s"47 ww	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3½	3½	3½
9 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Cen New En 4s '61	60¾	60¾	60¾
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	51¼	50⅞	51
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	71¾	71¾
10 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17½	17⅜	17½
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	84½	84½	84½
1 ChampionP&F4¾s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 C&O 4½s '92	130½	130½	130½
5 C&O rfg 2½s '96 E	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
10 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¼	14	14¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¾	98½	98½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93	93	93
1 ChGtWestInc 4½s 2038	36	36	36
1 ChGtWest 4s '88	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8⅜	8⅜
156 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2	2¼
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89 F	37½	37½	37½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	36½	36½	36½
6 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	36¾	36⅝	36¾
4 CM&SP cn 4s '89	36	35¾	36
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	14½	14½	14½
40 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	23⅜	23	23⅝
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	14	14	14
5 Chi & NW 4s 87	22⅜	21¾	22⅜
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	39	39	39
9 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅛	2	2
1 CRI & P 4s 88	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
8 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	10	9⅞	10
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	9	9	9
10 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	49¼	49	49
9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107⅜	107½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	93½	93½	93½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93	93	93
2 Childs Co 5s 43	30½	30½	30½
8 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	55¾	55¾
10 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	105	105	105
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	86	86	86
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87	87	87
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77	77	77
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70	70	70
25 Col & So 4½s 80	20	19¾	19⅞
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103½	103⅜	103⅜
12 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 ComlMack inc69ww	36½	36	36½
1 ConnRivPow 3¼s61	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
1 Con Eois 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s 56	106	106	106
14 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	103¾	103¾
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	76	75½	75½
13 Consum Pow 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	107	107	107
4 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	16	15⅞	15⅞
4 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	50⅛	49¾	50⅛
5 D&RG 4½s 36	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
9 D&RG 4s 36	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
4 D&RG West 5s 55	2½	2½	2½
8 D&RG West 5s 78	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
11 Det Ed 4s 65	110⅞	110⅛	110⅞
2 Det Ed 3s 70	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Dom Chem 2¼s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
16 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅛	108½	108½
2 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s 70	104	104	104
17 Erie rfg 5s 67	21¾	21½	21¾
19 Erie rfg 5s 75	21¾	21¾	21¾
7 Erie gen lien 4s 96	48¼	48¼	48¼
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
1 Erie cv 4s 56	87	87	87
3 Erie Gene 6s 57	109	109	109
4 Firstone T&R 3½s 48	104⅜	104¼	104¼
17 Fla E Cst 5s 74	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Gen Stl Cst 5½s 49	87	87	87
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 GrdRap&Ind 4½s 41	100	21-32	100 21-32
4 Gt Nor 5s 73	100½	100	100
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	92	92	92
1 GtNor1st 4¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102½	102¼	102¼
8 Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	66¼	66¼	66¼
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	102½	102½	102½
4 Hud&Manrfg5s 57	44½	44⅛	44½
2 Hud&Manne 5s 57	11	11	11
7 Ill BellTel 2¾s 81	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Ill Cen 3½s 52	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Ill Cen 4s 53	42⅛	41⅞	41¾
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
14 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	41¾	41½	41⅝
1 Ill Cen 5s 56	51	51	51
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	103	103	103
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s44	46	45½	46
27 Int Paper 5s 47	103½	103¼	103½
9 Int T&T 4½s 52	40¾	40½	40¾
8 Int T&T 5s 55	42¾	42½	42¾
8 James F&Clea 4s 59	52⅝	52½	52½
25 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	96½	96	96½
5 K C Southn 3s 50	71	71	71
7 K C South 3s 50	66¼	66	66¼
2 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Kentucky Cen 4s 87	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Las Gas 5½s 53	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Las Gas 5s 42	94	94	94
1 L E & West 3s 47	87	87	87
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	67¾	67¾	67¾
4 LehValCoal5s54st	44	44	44
4 LehValHTerm5s54	45¼	45	45¼
10 LehighVal5s2003st	31½	31½	31½
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	27¼	26⅝	27⅛
30 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25½	25	25¼
13 Liggett & M 1s 44	119½	119½	119½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97	97	97
2 Lone Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96½	96½	96½
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞
4 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86	85⅞	85⅞
2 LouN 4½s 2003	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
1 Louis & N J¾s 2003	88	88	88
5 L & Pad & M 4s 46	105½	105½	105½
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	49	49	49
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	33½	33½	33½
3 MarionStShov 6s '47 st	93	93	93
6 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	109	108¾	108¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111½	111½	111½
10 Mich Cen 4½s '79	66¾	66¾	66¾
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105⅝	105½	105½
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
21 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	25	24½	25
4 M-K-Tex aj 6s '67	8½	8½	8½
3 M-K-Tex 4½s '78	22½	22½	22½
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	34	33½	33½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21	21	21
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22	22	22
51 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22½	21⅝	22¼
23 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22½	22½	22½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	21½	21½	21½
20 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	22¾	22¼	22⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22	21⅝	22
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	105¼	105	105
4 Mor&Essex 5s '55	39	38¼	39
8 Mor&Essex gtd 3½s 2000	40¾	40	40
19 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
3 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104¼	103¾	104¼
3 Natl Steel 3s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NEngT&T 4s '61B	124¼	124¼	124¼
4 N Ori Term 4½s '53	73	72	73
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38¾	38¾	38¾
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63½	64¼
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58	57¼	58
36 NYC 3¾s '46	94	93½	93¾
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	100½	100½	100½
12 NYC&HR4½s'97	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	63	62	63
31 NYCChi&StL 6s '41	96	96	96
9 NYCChi&StL 5½s '74A	60½	60¼	60½
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s '46	93	93	93
2 N Y Connect 3½s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	60	60	60
3 NY Edis 4½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
18 NY,NH&H cv 6s '48	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
3 NY,NH&H 4½s '67	24	22¾	23¾
2 NY,NH&H 4s '55	23	23	23
5 NY,NH&H 4s '56	23	22¼	23
1 NY,NH&C cv 3½s '56	23	23	23
6 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103	103	103
13 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	71½	71½	71½
2 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126⅛	126⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Nor Am Co 4s 59	105⅛	105	105
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65½	65	65½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58½	58½	58½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53	53
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	79	78⅝	79
10 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	75½	75½	75½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
13 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	108¾	108¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	110	110	110
12 Ont P N Falls 5s 43	103	102¾	102¾
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	53½	53	53
3 Pen Co 4s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109	109	109
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120½	120½	120½
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	106½	106½	106½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6 Pen RR 4s '43	102½	102	102½
15 Pen RR 3¾s '70	95⅜	95	95⅜
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
7 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	81⅜	81	81⅜
18 Pere Marq 5s '56	76	75½	75½
11 Pere Marq 4½s '80	69¼	68⅝	68⅝
6 Pheleps Dodge 3½s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Phil Bal&Wash4s'43	109½	108½	108½
2 Phila Co 5s'67	107	107	107
16 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	19½	19¼	19¼
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	5½	5½	5½
3 PCC & St L 4½s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Pitt Coke & Tr 4½s'52	101¼	101½	101½
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s '58A	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Pitt&WVa4½s'59B	53½	53½	53½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53	53	53
3 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 PubSvcNJ1 3½s '68	109	109	109
6 Readg 4½s '97 B	82½	82½	82½
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	69¼	69	69¼
4 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	104	103¾	104
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	103½	102½	103½
20 Republic Steel4½s'56	104⅛	104	104
10 Rio GrWest1st4s'39	42	41⅝	42
5 RI Ark & La4½s'34	11½	11½	11½
1 Rutland Can 4s '49	6½	6	6½
1 StLIM&S&SRef'33	66½	66½	66½
4 StLPub Svc 5s'59	69¼	69¼	69¼
26 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12¼	12½
4 STLSF 4½s '78ct st	12¼	12	12¼
16 StLSF 4s '50 A	11¼	11	11⅛
25 StLSW rfg 5s '90	14	14	14
4 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	8	8	8
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
27 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
2 Seab A L 6s '45 ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11 Seab A L 4s '50 st	10	9⅞	10
3 Sea A L 4s '50 unst	11	11	11
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	4	3⅞	4
6 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
4 Shell Un 2½s '62	97	97	97
6 Shell Un 2½s'54	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Simmons cv 4s '52	103	102⅞	102⅞
3 Socony-Vac 3s ''½64	104	103¾	103¾
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
17 Sou Pas 4½s 68	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞
26 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅜	46¾	47⅜
45 So Pac 4½s 69	45	47½	47
5 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65	64⅝	64¾
10 So Pac cit 4s 49	46⅛	45¾	46⅛
22 So Pac 3¾s 46	61¾	60⅞	61⅞
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	50¾	50⅛	50¾
7 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83⅛	83	83
6 South Ry 6½s 56	85	84¾	85
28 South Ry gen 6s 56	80⅛	80	80⅛
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	60¼	59¾	60¼
6 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	103¾	103⅜	103¾
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	104½	104½	104½
1 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
9 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	72	72	72
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	71¼	71¼	71¼
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18½	18½	18½
5 Tol&Ohio Cen 3¼s 60	96	96	96
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	96½	96½	96½
1 Un Gas Imp Stfrs 5s 32	65½	65½	65½
8 Unit ½Drug 5s 53	86	86	85½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 U S Steel 2.35s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Va Ir C Cr 5s 49	60	60	60
10 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107⅜	107½
10 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	12⅜	12¼	12¼
2 Wabash 1st 5s 39	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
7 Wabash 5s 80 D	11⅜	11	11⅜
19 Wabash 5s 76 B	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
40 Wabash 4½s 78C	11	11	11
4 Walwrth 4s 55	81¾	81⅝	81⅝
4 Warren Bros 6s 41	57	56½	56½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	102	102	102
7 Westn Md 5½s '77A	103	103	103
5 Westn Md 4s 52	93¼	93	93⅛
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Western Un 5s 51	81⅜	81	81
3 Western Un 5s 60	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞
1' Western Un 4½s 50	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Wh & L E 4s 49	112½	112½	112½
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
20 Wis Cen 4s 49	33	33	33
5 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
34 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102¼	102	102
7 Young S&T 3¼s 60	97	96⅞	97

Foreign Bonds

13 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅛	60	60
23 Argentine 4½s 71	66¾	66¼	66¼
13 Australia 5s 55	57¼	57	57¼
10 Australia 5s 57	57	57	57
7 Australia 4½s 56	50	49⅜	49½
1 Belgium 7s 55 wd	73	73	73
1 Belgium 6s 49	63	63	63
1 Belgium 6s 55	71	71	71
4 Brazil 6⅓s 26-57	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
8 Brazil 6⅓s 27-57	16½	16⅜	16⅜
1 Brisbane 5s 57	57	57	57
5 Budapest 6s 62	5	5	5
1 Bulgaria 7s 67	6¼	6¼	6¼
16 Canada 5s 52	100¼	100	100⅛
2 Canada 4s 60	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Canada 3s 68	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 Canada 3s 67	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Canada 2¾s 45	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Canada 2½s 44	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s 60	10½	10½	10½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	33¼	33¼	33¼
2 Cuba 4½s '77	52	52	51
2 Denmark 4½s 62	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
6 Dom 1st 5½s 60 ext	53⅛	53	53⅛
2 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
27 Ger Gov 5½s 65	9⅞	8¾	8¾
7 Ger Govt 7s 49	13⅞	13½	13⅞
1 Haiti 6s 52	44	44	44
5 Italy 7s 1951	30½	30	30½
1 Japan 6½s 54	60½	60½	60½
10 Mex 5s asd 45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

U.S. Backs Danish Minister In Spurning Nazi Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 14—The United States Government has assured Henrik de Kauffmann that it will continue to recognize him as the legal and fully empowered Minister from Denmark, thereby rejecting Copenhagen's attempt to "void" the recent agreement placing Greenland under American protection until Denmark is free of Nazi domination.

Mr. de Kauffmann, calling at the State Department to notify formally Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the German-influenced Copenhagen Government had demanded his recall, was left in no doubt that in refusing to heed this injunction he will have the full support of the United States.

In effect Mr. de Kauffmann now heads a "refugee" Danish Government in the Nation's Capital.

Mr. de Kauffmann said he had not received a formal Copenhagen protest against the signing of the Greenland agreement—although it was obviously one of the factors in the recall request.

Defies Government

In outlining his position to newsmen, Mr. de Kauffmann said that in times such as these a good many niceties, customarily observed, had to be foregone. Therefore, he said he would insist on maintaining his present position in defiance of his Government on the assumption that its acts were prompted by German pressure and were, therefore, not valid.

He intends, he said, to continue to function in what he considers the best interests of the Danish people. His staff at the Danish Legation has indicated it will stand behind the Minister in his revolt against orders of the Copenhagen Government.

Mr. Hull advised Mr. de Kauffmann of this Government's determination in a note which agreed with the envoy's earlier statement the Copenhagen Regime was under German pressure.

The Danish Minister had written to the Danish Foreign Office assuring it and King Christian of his continued patriotism and asking that it suspend judgment on the Greenland agreement until after Denmark's liberation when all the facts could be told. He said that he had taken the action only when convinced it was best for Denmark and Greenland.

Duty to Nation

"I believe it to be my duty to my King and my country to carry out the work that was entrusted to me when I was appointed Danish Minister to Washington by a free Danish Government and to myself be guided by the same principles as hitherto," Mr. de Kauffmann wrote Secretary Hull. "This attitude of mine has the full support of the other members of the Danish foreign service stationed in the United States."

The American position is based on the contention that German occupation of Denmark no longer permits Danish officials in Copenhagen to act as free agents and that Mr. de Kauffmann is best qualified to act in the interest of his country. It is considered significant that the two Danish Governors of Greenland agreed to the American occupation before the Minister and Secretary of State Cordell Hull signed the agreement.

America's refusal to recognize the attempted recall of the Danish envoy is consistent with its policy in regard to other victims of Axis and Soviet aggression. As with Mr. de Kauffmann, this Government continues to recognize the original envoys from such recently obliterated nations as Norway, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Belgium.

Mr. de Kauffmann's position is seen here as markedly strengthened by the fact that employees of the Danish Legation in Washington as well as Danish consular agents throughout the United States are reported as unanimously indorsing his independent stand and his determination to co-operate fully with the United States in behalf both of Denmark's true interests and of world-wide democracy.

The Minister stated his position unequivolcally when he told newspaper reporters over the weekend:

"I came to this country to represent a free and democratic Denmark and I will continue to do so. I will not accept any orders emanating directly or indirectly from Germany."

It is the enjoy's contention that while German pressure may force the Danish Government to one course of action or speech, Danish officials in Copenhagen actually feel far differently and are in full sympathy with the measures which he is taking and which they are constrained to condemn.

The Danish Minister has also agreed with the official Washington statement that American protection of Greenland is an obvious and perfectly legal extension of the Monroe Doctrine and that German activities near and over the vast ice-bound colony make American action imperative if the Nazis are to be prevented from making it the base of anti-British and anti-New World intrigues. The Minister also said that former treaties gave the United States just such a right in the event of a threat to the territory.

Diplomatic circles in Washington are still discussing the United States' quick and vigorous move as an example of what is termed "the new American diplomacy." It is held that such action is the only kind that can enable this country and Britain to "beat Germany to the punch," and that the best way to throw Berlin off its stride is to do just what the United States is doing—taking the initiative away from the Nazis.

The conviction is still strong here that the Greenland move will have strong repercussions before the present war is over and that it will be surprising if the British do not quickly reap dividends of some sort from the new setup which will exist there.

Undaunted

© Harris & Ewing

Henrik de Kauffmann

Danish Minister to the United States.

Copenhagen Objects

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, via Berlin, April 14 (AP)—The Danish Foreign Office declared invalid yesterday the agreement for the United States to establish air bases in Greenland because, it asserted, the Danish King and Government had not collaborated in the accord.

The Foreign Office claimed, furthermore, that King Christian X and his Government had not been informed of the agreement signed in Washington by the Danish Minister.

It was disclosed that the Danish Foreign Minister had protested to the American Chargé d'Affaires here over the question of involving Greenland's sovereignty without giving him a chance to act in behalf of Denmark and over the proposed establishment of United States bases there.

Publication of the agreement in this morning's newspapers was the first word of the action made public here. The press carried full terms of the agreement, without comment.

Henrik de Kauffman, Danish Minister to Washington, has been recalled, it was disclosed, and told to leave his counsellor in charge of the Legation there.

Lindbergh Report On Greenland Hit

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 14 (AP)—A retired University of Michigan geologist has challenged statements attributed to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that the climate and topography of Greenland make the island unusable as a springboard for invasion of North America by a European power.

Prof. William Herbert Hobbs, director of three university expeditions to the island from 1927 to 1929, asserted that "the climate of Greenland is on the whole not unfavorable for flying" and that the island is "well adapted for both naval and air bases."

An adviser to the State, War, and Navy Departments on matters relating to Greenland, Professor Hobbs declared that on a "filming" expedition to the island conducted by "one of Hitler's friends," the Germans made a careful study of landing fields and arranged for systematic weather observations "on each of these fields for several years."

"Last October," he continued, "a German vessel with 50 armed 'meteorologists' on board attempted to make a landing on the eastern coast, but fortunately their vessel was captured by the Norwegian patrol ship Fridtjof Nansen.

"All this is well known to those who have been much in Greenland with the exception of Colonel Lindbergh, and our Government is fully informed."

Wallace Pledges Defense For All American Republics

Continued from Page 1

"that Latin America 50 years hence will have a capital investment in industry more than 10 times that which she has today. It is quite possible that her wage earners may increase by three times, and the value of manufactured output 10 to 15 times."

The Vice-President declared that in the great struggle for the survival of human freedom, the Latin-American republics have not been willing to resign themselves to the role of idle spectators of a scene whose consequences so gravely affect their future.

"In witnessing the tragic downfall of small, peace-loving nations," he added, "none of the American republics has been willing to wait its turn. We are building an impenetrable defense, moral as well as material.

"We will carry on as a hemisphere but in so doing we shall hope that eventually the world will again be one world, bound together by the everlasting ties of peace and understanding."

Hull Asks Rededication

A rededication of New World thought and energy to the preservation of the heritage of personal and national freedom was urged upon the Pan-American republics by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The Secretary declared: "These celebrations bring each year a renewed consciousness and appreciation of the high concept of international relations developed in the Americas under the aegis of this great international organization.

"In these days of brutal disregard of international morality in some sections of the world, Pan-American Day acquires a new significance and affords the people of the Americas an opportunity to reaffirm their unswerving devotion to those ideals of mutual respect and sanctity of the pledged word which constitute the keystone of inter-American relations.

"On this memorable anniversary, may the people of the United States join with their brothers in the other American republics in rededicating their thoughts and energies to the defense and preservation of those high principles of freedom, justice, and order under law, upon which the independent nations of the New World were founded."

Meanwhile, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics, announced that Don Francisco, President of the Lord and Thomas advertising agency, had been appointed Director of the Communications Division of the Co-ordinator's office. Mr. Francisco is on leave of absence from the agency.

America: Slave or Free?

(Continued from Page 3)

animate, benevolent Principle—governs in all times and in all places, tolerating not one unprincipled thing in the universe. This recognition of the reign of law enables us to walk the earth in dignity. It silences the harsh noises of the day and externalizes in spiritual freedom.

Leaders in labor, in business, in politics must learn that the Eternal directs the affairs of men. He rules there today, just as He always has done, regardless of the apparent rule of selfishness, strife, and oppression. His is the only government. Ultimately it will be seen to prevail. The kingdom will depart from despot and racketeer alike, and they will be driven from men till their reason returns. For one to recognize these truisms and to insist upon their dynamic quality is for one to have part in awakening public opinion to wise and energetic action.

Fear, more than any other foe, enslaves mankind. It is fear that freezes the abilities of the individual and stops him from going out in the world to achieve the fine things of which he dreams. It is fear that freezes the functions of economy, causing illness and infirmity. It is fear that argues for compromise. The major fear of all is the fear of coming to an end. Let any man come into the sublime conception that Life, the very life that animates him, is self-existent and endless, and he takes on an intelligent courage which rounds out and enriches his career.

He becomes a better artisan, a better businessman, a better citizen, a better soldier in every field of endeavor. To him the selfishness of isolation, the littleness of appeasement, the trepidation of defeatism are unthinkable. Spiritual man, and genuinely there is no other, is quite out of reach of the machinations of evil and the enginery of war. Many a woman in her home keeps her menfolk at the front safe under the shadow of the Almighty by realizing this superlative truth.

In the darkest hour that precedes dawn we can ask, with Francis Thompson:

"Is my gloom, after all,
Shade of His hand, outstretched caressingly?"

Athens Students' Hose Project To Spread Benefits Doubly Soon

ATHENS, Ala., April 14 (AP)—The first year's operation of the hosiery mill manned entirely by students of historic Athens College has been so successful that its capacity will be doubled this coming summer to provide 150 additional jobs for boys and girls who could not otherwise go to college.

Under the Athens plan, high school graduates are awarded work scholarships which net approximately $1,700 each in four years, enough to provide for all needs except clothes and books.

Students work in four-hour shifts and are paid a minimum of 40 cents an hour after apprenticeships are completed.

Dr. E. R. Naylor, Athens President, inaugurated the plan last year. College records show working students make far better grades than the school average.

Athens was chartered in 1842, and its graduates have included many belles of the plantation era, but Dr. Naylor wanted to "provide an education for those whose economic position was such that they could not continue after high school." He discussed his idea with a Chicago man who prefers to remain anonymous.

"I will give you the machinery and buy the hose," this man told him. A contract was signed under which the mill's output of silk hose for seven years will be sold to the Chicago man's firm.

N. Y. Dairy Farmers To Get Higher Price

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Dairy farmers in the New York Milkshed will receive $1.95 per hundredweight for March milk of 3.5 per cent butterfat—highest price in 10 years.

It topped by three cents the official estimate and also the March, 1940, figure.

Milk Market Administrator N. J. Cladakis in announcing this yesterday said a total of $9,984,395.44 would be divided among 59,597 dairy farmers.

The higher price, he added, could "be traced directly" to the recently-passed amendments to the Federal-State milk marketing orders, under the terms of which handlers other than co-operatives are required to pay the full uniform price for all milk received.

Suit Filed Against Chaplin

NEW YORK, April 14 (AP)—Konrad Bercovici, writer, filed a $5,000,000 suit against Charles Chaplin in Supreme Court today, charging the comedian-producer had used the author's idea for the film, "The Great Dictator" without reimbursing him either by credit or payment.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate Auditorium, 787 King Street West, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

England

Cheshire

Sandbach: Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 6.

Derbyshire

Buxton: The Playhouse, St. John's Road, 3 p. m., May 4.

Yorkshire

Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hall Gate, 7:30 p. m., May 5.

Wales

Carnarvonshire

Llandudno: Arcadia Theater, 7:45 p. m., May 6.

United States

California

Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 8 p. m., April 21. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370kc.
Los Gatos: Los Gatos Union High School Auditorium, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
Salinas: Women's Club House, Lincoln Avenue, 3 p. m., April 20.
San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., April 21.
Sausalito: Sausalito Women's Club, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 24.
Sebastopol: Analy Union High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Ukiah: Ukiah High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 20.

Illinois

Chicago (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 5640 Blackstone Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.
Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, Wacker Drive and Madison Street, 12:10 p. m., April 22.
Decatur: Masonic Temple 224 West William, 8 p. m., April 24.
Dixon: Loveland Community House, 3 p. m., April 20.
Edwardsville: Edwardsville High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 20.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.
Lake Forest: Lake Forest High School, 1285 North McKinley Road, 8 p. m., April 25.
Lincoln: Circuit Court Room, Court House, 3 p. m., April 20.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 24.
Woodstock: Woodstock Opera House, The Square, 8 p. m., April 25.

Indiana

Elkhart: Church Auditorium, Second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 p. m., April 25.

Iowa

Davenport: Masonic Temple, Seventh and Main Streets, 3 p. m., April 20.
Waterloo: West High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

Kansas

McPherson: Congregational Church, 224 South Maple Street, 3 p. m., April 20.

Kentucky

Covington: Church Edifice 530 Scott Street, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Owensboro: Ballroom, Hotel Owensboro, 8 p. m., April 22.

Massachusetts

Ayer: Town Hall, 3 p. m., April 20.
Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 21. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 6.04 and 11.73 megacycles.
Chelsea: First Baptist Church, Bellingham and Shurtleff Streets, one block from Bellingham Station, 8 p. m., April 24.
Lowell: First Congregational Church, Merrimack Street, 8 p. m., April 22.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., April 25.
Mt. Pleasant: Mt. Pleasant High School, 8 p. m., April 24.
Romeo: Romeo High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 20.
St. Clair: High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 20.
Wayne: Wayne High School Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at Williams Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Minnesota

Wibbing: Little Theater, Memorial Building, 8:15 p. m., April 24.

Missouri

Jefferson City: Public Library, 8 p. m., April 24.
Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 22.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 25.

Montana

Kalispell: Church Edifice, 146 Third Avenue East, 8 p. m., April 26.
Livingston: Elks Hall, 8 p. m., April 25.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, State University Campus, 8:15 p. m., April 24.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Franklin Street Congregational Church Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 20. Radiocast Station WFEA, 1370 kilocycles.

New Jersey

Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., April 21.
Oradell: Oradell Junior High School, 8:30 p. m., April 26.
Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 21.
Paterson (Second Church): Eastside High School Auditorium, Park Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.

New York

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
Fort Plain: American Legion Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
Gouverneur: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 24.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 24.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, Eighty-seventh Street and Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Mamaroneck: Mamaroneck Junior High School Auditorium, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., April 25.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 25.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 21.
New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
Rochester (Second Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 22
Tonawanda: North Tonawanda High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 4 p. m., April 20.

Ohio

Ashtabula: High School Auditorium, West Forty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Canton: Timken Vocational High School, West Tuscarawas Street and McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Cincinnati (Second Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Cuyahoga Falls: Cuyahoga Falls High School, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 21. Radiocast Station WING, 1410 kilocycles.
Galion: Senior High School Auditorium, North Union at Church Street, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
New Philadelphia: Welty Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 24.
Steubenville: Grant Junior High School Auditorium, South Fourth and South Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Warren: Warren G. Harding High School, Elm Road and Atlantic Street, 8:15 p. m., April 20.
Willoughby: Willoughby Union High School, 3 p. m., April 20.
Wooster: Wooster High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 22.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 20.

Oklahoma

Blackwell: High School Auditorium, 941 South First, 3 p. m., April 20.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 24.

Pennsylvania

Franklin: Baptist Church, April 20.
Jenkintown: Church Edifice, Washington Lane and West Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 20.
Pottsville: Necho Allen Ballroom, Center and Mahantongo Streets, 7:30 p. m., April 20.

Texas

Dallas (First Church): Church Edifice, 1508 Cadiz Street, 3 p. m. and 8 p. m., April 25.

Washington

Bremerton: Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth and Pacific, 8 p. m., April 26.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, 6729 Eighteenth Avenue, Sixty-seventh Street entrance, 8 p. m., April 22.
Marinette: Church Edifice, Stephenson and Liberty Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 25. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1340 kilocycles.
Milwaukee (joint lecture): Davidson Theater, 621 North Third Street, 12:10 p. m., April 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m), 10.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., May 4, June 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast, 7 to 7:30 p. m., May 4, June 1.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., WINX, 1340kc on April 13.

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on April 20, May 25, June 29.

New York

New York—Eighth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 20.
New York—Tenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 4, 18.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 13, June 1.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on May 4, June 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, April 20, May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on April 20; May 4, 18; June 1, 15.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 4, June 1.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1310kc, on April 27.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 20; May 4, 18, June 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; April 20; May 4, 18; June 1, 15.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on April 20; May 18; June 15.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

RADIO SERVICE

OSBORNE'S RADIO and PHONOGRAPH SHOP—R. C. A. Victor $9.95 and up. Substantial savings on some models. 207 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE
INCOME BEARING PROPERTY
North Carolina: excellent opportunity in thriving home city with delightful climate; corner lot, two street fronts, beautifully landscaped; group of buildings including (1) three, (1) four and (1) five-room apartments completely electrified, automatic oil heat, thermostat control; never vacant; also eleven guest rooms, all comfortably furnished and decorated; modern, desirable location; many regular guests monthly; property clear, owners retiring; would consider taking first mortgage; golden opportunity for home plus good income. Box 6-M, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dist. of Col.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON

Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MElropolitan 9611

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5425 Georgia Avenue, N. W.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Maine

AUBURN

DAYS BEDDING CO.
Complete line of
FLOOR COVERINGS
Furniture for Home and Camp
Manufacturers of Mattresses
Buy at Factory and Save
161 TURNER STREET TEL. 467-W

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.

Painting and Interior Decorating
Paints—Varnishes
Wallpaper
158 Turner Street Phone 1071-J

BANGOR

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CHARLES MURRAY
Motor Mart
112 Franklin St.
Dial 4571

Stokol-Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

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INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 375

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Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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HATS
For Town and Country Wear
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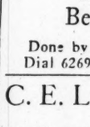
Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Store
TWEED SUITS $25
TWEED COATS $19.50

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE COAL 3-2941
ANTHRACITE BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke



Pamilla Nontarnish Chests and Rolls for Silverware
Write or call for folder
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue Free on request.

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ORGANIST—Auditions being held by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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DESK SPACE

QUIET desk room available with reception and telephone service, or can arrange small showroom with shelving. Suite 703, 70 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.

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PLEASANT room, board and small salary offered middle-aged lady taking care, day time, semi-invalid lady and small suburban apartment; Sundays free; please write details and salary expected. Room 708, 43 West 32nd St., New York City.

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R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda; room board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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MONTREAL, QUE.—Paying guests in apartment; comfortable, central; meals optional. 1610 Sherbrooke W., Apt. 6. Tel. Wilbank 0601.

N. Y. C.—Attractive large room with private bath. Private residence in Murray Hill district. $9.00 weekly. Murray Hill 6-7765.

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A BUSINESS of your own in reserved territory—training—permanent commission income. Avon Products, Inc. Rit. 5096, Philadelphia, Pa.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

NEW
BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

You Are Invited
to see our newly enlarged and completely modernized
Ready-to-Wear Departments
We're ready for Easter with the largest and completest assortment of Easter apparel and accessories in our history. Drop in for a visit—see the many new styles for now.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

NewHampshire

CONCORD

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Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
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SPRING STYLE SHOW
of
Stoneface Top Coats
$25—$30—$35
BROWN & BATCHELDER

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
35 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

High Art in
LAPEL JEWELRY
Beautiful spray pinclips, today's smartest fashion accent seen on Spring Suits and Coats!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

BERNARD'S MILLINERY CO.
For the Latest in Millinery
Visit Our Stores
Dover, N. H., Portsmouth, N. H.
ROCHESTER, N. H.
Office Tel. 1055, Dover, N. H.

DIAMONDS
This is the month for same so if you have the girl we have the diamond.
Tel. 554-M
E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler
On the Bridge

PEOPLE'S MARKET
Tel. 480 487 Central Ave.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT
We Deliver

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

MANCHESTER

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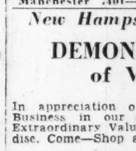
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

Hoitt's Rugs Save You $ $
Prices that probably will not be duplicated for a long time. Look your rug situation over and buy now. All wool—Smart Lovely Patterns.
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Sts.

FRIGID FUR STORAGE
Manchester's Only Complete Fur Storage
PHONE 850
McLane & Taylor
124 Willow Street



Upholstered Furniture and Rugs
Electrically Washed in Your Home
Mothproofing free
Home Cleaning Co. of N. H.
Manchester 3401—Phones—Concord 2630

New Hampshire's Greatest
DEMONSTRATION of VALUES
In appreciation of the Greatest Easter Business in our history we're offering Extraordinary Values in wanted merchandise. Come—Shop and Save.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1373 52 Malvern St.

Spring Painting
Wall Papering and Decorating. Estimates gladly given—phone 4291R.
ERIC H. ANDERSON
482 Reservoir Ave.

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Flowers You Wish When You Wish
New Cacti, Gardens and Small Pots 25c and up
FLORALIA FLORIST
Successors to Greene's
29 HANOVER STREET

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 3004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

MILK *and* CREAM
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 SOUTH MAMMOUTH ROAD

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

We Build for Tomorrow
from BUNGALOW
to SKYSCRAPERS
All work gladly accepted from 10c up
Engineering Service on Wood, Brick, Stone and Concrete
Swanburg Construction Co.
61 AMHERST CALL 4248

R. HECKER & CO.
PHONE 2130
For Quality and Service
Choice Fowl and Meats of all kinds. Fresh Vegetables—Best of Groceries
191 DOUGLAS STREET

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

Remember MOTHER on MOTHER'S DAY—May 11—with a Lovely Permanent.
BRODERICK HAIR SHOP
86 MANCHESTER STREET

Housecleaning Your Motor with Whirlfoam Service Sunoco Motor Oil
The A to Z Service at your
TALFORD'S BLUE SUNOCO STATION
ELM AND LANGDON STREETS

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Spring and Summer Dresses
Exquisitely Fresh—Prettiest Colors
Many styles—all headed for stardom!
$7.95 to $22.50
JAMES W. HILL CO.

ROCHESTER

J. C. PENNEY CO. Inc.
WEARING APPAREL FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY AT POPULAR PRICES
61 North Main St. Rochester, N. H.

Rhode Island

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Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers — Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners — Coal, Coke
Range Burners — Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

LADIES'
Walk-on-Air Arch Shoes
HENRY'S
Henry G. Minsenberger
WASHINGTON SQUARE

Elizabeth Arden Toiletries
J. R. LORAH & CO.
(Drug Store)
BELLEVUE AVENUE

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

VIRGINIA APPLIANCE & SERVICE CO.
Kelvinator Appliances
Hotpoint Appliances
Bendix Home Laundry
Ironrite Ironers
917 King Street Alex. 0333
3119 Wilson Blvd., Arlington Oxford 2373

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

Bryan Stationery of Va.
Office and School Supplies
Printing
Pens Repaired
1021 King Street Alex. 3545
Films and Cameras

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

NEWPORT NEWS

NEW
Tailored Blouses
$2.98
NACHMAN'S
WASHINGTON AVE. AND 32ND ST.

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

NORFOLK

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— WRIGHT —
Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Arrange Suitable
LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned, Repaired and Stored

GROVES MARKETS
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151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

Compco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

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A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

ROANOKE

Clover BRAND
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with Milk
1325 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

ESSO
Leave your car for
Washing and Greasing
at the
Robertson Esso Service
4th Ave. and Stockton St. Ph. 29-621

East End Women
MIRIAM'S
State Theatre Bldg.
1608 Washington St. E.
Open till 8:30 P. M.
"Mojud" Hosiery—Lingerie Accessories
Managed by MRS. E. Y. LAX

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company
For Your Outdoor Furniture
168 W. Main Phone 2400

shop during our
STOREWIDE
"THRIFT WEEK"
The saving event of the year shopped by the thrifty who demand quality in their homes, for themselves and their family.
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	A	R	R	I	E		A	F	R	I	C	A
A	D	A		S	T	O	N	E		N	O	R
R	E	I	N		A	M	Y		S	C	O	T
N		N	I	L		E		B	A	H		I
U	P		B	E	L	G	I	U	M		S	S
M	O	T		O		A		C		O	U	T
	L	O	O	P	S		O	K	A	P	I	
S	K	Y		O		S		R		S	T	Y
P	A		F	L	O	T	S	A	M		E	A
R		M	U	D		E		M	A	R		K
I	R	A	N		B	E	E		P	E	R	I
N	U	N		B	U	R	M	A		D	A	M
G	E	Y	S	E	R			S	H	A	S	T	A

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

AMSBARY & JOHNSON
MEN'S CLOTHING
and
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC—OLDSMOBILE
and
GOOD USED CARS
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 8107

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

It's
LEVINSON'S for Shoes
All the New Spring Styles
La Gioconda, Selby Arch Preservers and Dr. W. M. Locke Shoes

OTTAWA

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Spring Fashions
for all the Family
Bryson-Graham
CO. LTD.
"Ottawa's Oldest Department Store"

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1008

C.C.B.
Electric Works
All kinds of electrical repairs
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued.)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Hackett's
SHOES AND SHOE REPAIRS
Articulator Shoes
$7.50 and $8.50
428 Bank at Gladstone Ph. 2-4700
Branch Store: 44 Bank St. 2-3709
Prompt city-wide delivery service

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing
SUPERTEST

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
901 BANK STREET 7-0640
Offices: 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-8401

Dial 2-5874
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. HILLS, MGR. 204 BANK STREET • OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

General Insurance
P. F. Howe
(Chartered Life Underwriter)
ALSO
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE—etc.
SUN LIFE BUILDING 8-4273 2-9621

TORONTO

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CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

REG. W. CRYER
Confederation Life Ass'n
ESTATE CONSULTANT
INSURANCE . . ANNUITIES
165 Yonge Street
AD. 2410

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

MILNES COAL

All Grades
ELGIN 5454
66 YONGE ST.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Walk-Over Shoes
in TORONTO at
K. B. LOHEED . . . 290 Yonge Street

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5009

• *Dunfields* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

W. H. DE GUERRE
MODERN FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
Lombard 0621

Marian Dodds
Dresses
692 BAY ST. WA. 7718
NEAR GERRARD

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans, Canada and U. S. A.
1000 square feet furniture storage.

HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MO. 4407
Reference Imperial Bank

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145
1 Irene Avenue LO 5147

JOHN R. BLANK
GARDENING PRUNING

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society C-2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for . . . year, or . . months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12.
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

REVITALIZED
This remarkable drycleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next drycleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
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Would like to Serve you too!

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116 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

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For Present Wear
at
BEARMANS Ltd.
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The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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Established 1802
Opp. Station Blackheath, S. E. 3.
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Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

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HORNBY & CLARKE
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THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.
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WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20
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GEO. SAVAGE & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERY PROVISIONS, etc.
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The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
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2/3 per Dozen Service

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One of Ireland's Better Stores
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MEN'S WEAR
COMBINES GOOD STYLE WITH COMFORT AND SERVICE
Every Need for Every Occasion
SWITZER & CO. LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Colonna, Prince Ascanio (äs-kän′-yō kō-lôn′-nä) — Italian Ambassador to the United States.

Culacciati, Miguel (mē-gĕl′ kōō′-lä-chä′-tē) — Argentina's Minister of the Interior.

Dargusch, Carlton S. (där′-gōōsh) — Executive officer of the U. S. Selective Service system.

Gariboldi, Gen. Italo (ē′-tä-lō gä′-rē-bōl′-dē) — Newly appointed Governor of Libya, in command of Italian troops there.

Kiang Kang-hu (jĭ-äng′ käng′-hōō′) — Founder of the Chinese Socialist Party.

Lehmann, Lotte (lōt′-ĕ lā′-män) — Metropolitan Opera star.

Marchetti, Count Alberto (äl-bĕr′-tō mär-kät′-tē) — Italian Minister to Mexico.

Montemezzi, Italo (ē′-tä-lō mōn′-tā-mät′-tsē) — Musical composer and conductor.

Roatta, Gen. Mario (mä′-ryō rō-ät′-tä) — New Italian Army Chief of Staff in Libya.

Stevens, Risé (rē′-zĕ stē′-vĕnz) — Metropolitan Opera singer.

Tyuleneff, Gen. I. V. (tyōō-lyä′-nyif) — Commander of the Moscow Military District.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Croat (krō′-ăt) — A native of the Yugoslav Province of Croatia.

Croatia (krō-ā′-shĭ-ȧ; or krō-ä′-shȧ) — Formerly province of Austro-Hungarian Empire, now province of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia (yōō′-gō-slä′-vĭ-ȧ) — One of the Balkan kingdoms. Name derived from "Yugoslav," meaning South Slav, or union of the South Slavs.

Key: ȧle, chaotic, cârę, ȧdd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hĕre, ęvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ȯbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdụre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Plastic Typewriter

A new typewriter roller of clear plastic lights up inside, to help the typist see the letters when cutting a stencil.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.

—Chase Craig

"You've got to watch out for these jitter-bugs—first thing you know they'll be trying to get you to 'swing' the bugle calls."

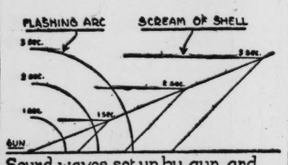
"I have a complaint to make—this shirt isn't too tight in the sleeves."

Did You Ever Wonder

If Sound Waves Can Be Photographed?

From war zones, where heavy artillery was in action, have come reports of mysterious, rapidly expanding arcs of light and shade seen to emanate from the cannon's location and sweep across the sky. It was observed, also, that the sound of firing was heard the exact instant such an ether ripple reached the observer. The phenomenon, then, may be classed as an example of visible sound waves.

All sounds which we hear through the air travel in waves—successive condensations and rarefactions of the air particles. In most cases, these waves are not of sufficient magnitude to produce any visible effect.



Sound waves set up by gun and projectile, the latter traveling faster than the speed of sound.

The explosion caused by firing a big gun, however, pushes violently against the air in all directions, producing a compression wave which takes the form of a rapidly expanding sphere of condensed air molecules. Light rays are bent or refracted when the medium through which they are passing changes in density. The sphere of condensation is denser than the surrounding air, so it affects the light rays which pass through it.

We commonly think of air as invisible. It is, however, merely transparent. The expanding compression wave (which may be compared to a gigantic soap bubble being blown up with such prodigious celerity that its circumference travels outward at a speed of more than a thousand feet a second) "detours," so to speak, the rays of light and so becomes visible. The sound of the distant explosion is heard when this compression wave reaches the ear.

Similar "flashing arcs" or visible sound waves have been observed resulting from the sharp detonations which accompany explosions of lava and rock in active volcanoes.

These visible sound waves being a phenomenon of light, they affect a photographic plate as readily as they do the retina of our eye. With a sufficiently fast camera and under suitable conditions, it is possible to catch not only the compression waves caused by the firing of the gun, but also the conical sound waves produced by the projectile as it rips its shrieking way through the atmosphere.

—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

When thou goest out to battle against thine enemies, and seest horses, and chariots, and a people more than thou, be not afraid of them: for the LORD *thy God is with thee, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.*—DEUT. 20:1.

Brevities

Detroit News: A tip is passed along to house-to-house solicitors working the Washington territory, not to put a foot in the 12-ton bronze doors on the Mellon art gallery.

Milwaukee Journal: Young Westinghouse Edison Smith, the inventor, is hard at work on a new one: A combination of flapjack griddle and the automatic record changer, for quick breakfast service.

Rural England

While England is fighting with her back to the wall, it is interesting to recall the quaint names of many of the old world villages that criss-cross the English countryside. I have had the pleasure of living in some of these villages, and only hope they will live on to afford rest and pleasure to legions of the future.—A. F., San Francisco.

As old as the Domesday Book are many of the following villages and their poetic names seem to breathe the England of another day:

Old Worden, Bedfordshire; Fen Drayton, Cambridgeshire; St. Ruan Minor, Cornwall; Sydling St. Nicholas, Dorsetshire; Winterborne Strickland, Milton Abbas, Minterne, Melbury Ormond, Burton Bradstock, Cerne Abbas, Dorsetshire; Broad Hembury, Combe-in-the-Moor, Buckland-in-the-Moor, Newton St. Cyres, Devonshire; Clee St. Margaret, Shropshire; Wych Rissington, Coln St. Aldwyn, Gloucestershire; Havering-atte-Bower, Wendens Ambo, Long Melford, Saffron Walden, Essex; Flatford Mill, Suffolk; Weston Longeville, Bury St. Edmonds, Norfolk; Barnwell St. Andrew, Northamptonshire; Broughton Poggs, Benenden, Biddenden, Rolvenden, Penshurst, Hawkshurst, Lamberhurst, Kent; Nether Wallop, Over Wallop, Middle Wallop, Hampshire; Abbots Inn, Little Ann, Wiltshire; Leighton Bromswold, Leighton Buzzard, Huntingdonshire; Chipping Norton, Minster Lovell, Stanton Harcourt, Sandford St. Martin, Oxfordshire; Coombe Bisset, Steeple Ashton, Castle Cary, Broad Hembury, Princes Risborough, Bishops Stortford, Nelson-cum-Hardy, Aveton Gifford, Weston-Super-Mare, Ashby de la Zouch, Market Harboro, Melton Mowbray, Castle Combe, Colly Weston, Queen Camel, Bourton-on-the-Water, Moreton Pinkney, Wigginhall St. Peter, Duntisborne Abbots, Coln Rogers, Kirkby Lonsdale, Castle Bolton, Alsop-en-le-Dale, Abinger Hammer, Friday Street, Redmarley d'Abitot, Pott Shrigley, Acton Trussell, Cleeve Prior, Castle Bytham, Chaddersley Corbett, and so on. These are names that generation after generation of Englishmen have known. The rural loveliness of Old England is in a class by itself. Shakespeare and others have paid tribute to its charm and we only hope that these villages will live on and on.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
2. An island in the Malay Archipelago; divided between the Dutch and the Portuguese.
3. Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.
4. An Alaskan crossbill finch, whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed; recently reported in New England for the first time in over 50 years.
5. Missouri.
6. Boston, Massachusetts.
7. One of the Italian Dodecanese group in the Mediterranean.
8. One of the five parks in the center of London.
9. Italy.
10. Michigan.

Daily Quotation

MANY an excellent man is tempted to forget that the best offering he can make his children is himself.—HENRY NEUMANN.

Bovine Backstop

In Lighter Vein

It's an Original Idea

Groom: "You bought carpet and potted palms for the garage?"

Bride: "Yes, I want our new car to look just as nice in our garage as it did in the auto showroom."

So—Please Stop!

To a real estate management company, from a tenant several months behind in the rent, went this note, written on the back of a notice to pay: "Dear, Sir, ples do not send me eny more of these notisces because it worries us."—Wolf Magazine of Letters.

Both Baffled

The publicity man, strange as it may seem, ran out of synonyms for the word colossal. So he telephoned a friend, a moving picture tycoon, and asked: "What is a synonym for colossal?"

To which the m. p. t. is reported to have replied: "First, please, tell me—what is a synonym?"

Stepping Out

Employer: "Here, here! What's all the argument about?"

Defense Worker: "That loafer on that steam shovel says we have to call him a chauffeur."—Pathfinder.

Judging by the Size

Two Canadian soldiers stopped a Civil Servant in London. They pointed to an impressive building and asked what it was. He told them it was the Ministry of Information.

"I thought the Ministry must be about that size," said one, "to store up all the information they never give away."—Tit-Bits.

—American Legion Magazine

"Car 62—Car 62—Go to Main and State at once . . . Riot."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"For Gallantry"

(London Daily Sketch)

First British dog to win a medal for saving life during a raid is Peggy, of Westcliffe. She gets the National Canine Defense League bronze medal for "exceptional gallantry."

When a bomb demolished the house of Mrs. Warren one evening, Peggy, a wire-haired terrier, did not run away. Instead, she bounded straight into the wrecked house.

She scratched her way through a hole in the front wall and fought her way to baby Gwenn in her pram covered with rubble.

Having found her baby pal, Peggy scratched feverishly. Then, as the baby's face began to be uncovered, she worked with infinite caution until it was completely free of debris.

But for her prompt action Gwenn must certainly have been suffocated.

By the time Peggy had finished with the baby, a rescue party had uncovered Mrs. Warren. "And there that dog stood by the pram . . . wagging her tail. It was wonderful," said Mr. Stephens, local R. S. P. C. A. inspector.

Where Would You Find—

1. The five States which bound Georgia?
2. Timor?
3. Fort Duvall?
4. A crossbill?
5. The greatest lead producing State?
6. Northeastern University?
7. The island of Casos?
8. Green Park?
9. The country recently asked to close its consulates in Newark, New Jersey, and Detroit?
10. The home State of Senator Vandenberg?

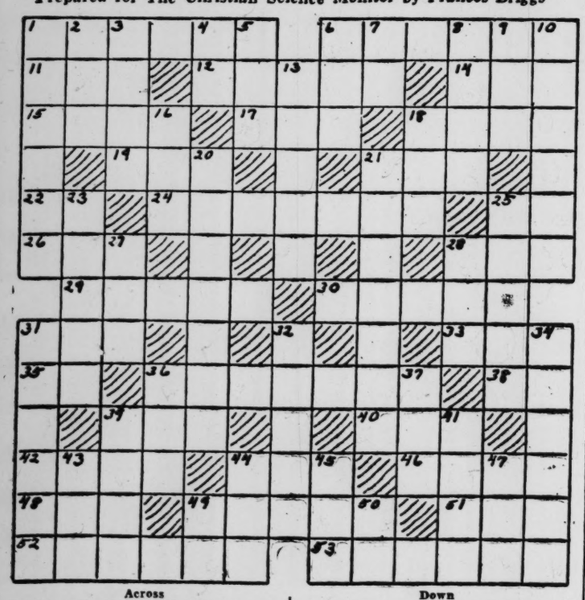
(Answers appear on this page)

More Colorful Bridges

The practice of painting bridges in bright and attractive colors is said to be gaining favor with engineers.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Peter Pan"?
6—You would find the hartebeest on what continent?
11—What is a city of Oklahoma?
12—Petrifaction is the process of turning into what?
14—And not.
15—What is the strap of a bridle by which rider governs a horse?
17—What was first name of Miss Lowell, American poet?
18—What do you call a native of Bannockburn?
19—Male nilgai is what?
21—What exclamation expresses contempt?
22—Aloft.
24—Where was Maurice Maeterlinck born?
25—Steamship (abbr.).
26—Witty saying is what?
28—Not in.
29—What are stitches in crocheting?
30—What peculiar mammal is closely related to giraffe?
31—What is the apparent arch of heaven?
33—Enclosure for swine is what?
35—Duquesne University is in what State (abbr.)?
36—What is anything floating or drifting about on surface of body of water?
38—Who was chief deity of ancient Eridu?
39—Wet and sticky earth is what?
40—Deface.
42—Persia is now called what?
44—What insect would live in a skep?
46—What prefix means "about"?
48—One who lives in a nunnery is what?
49—Mandalay was formerly capital of what place?
51—Female parent of a quadruped is called what?
52—Old Faithful is what?
53—What is a mountain peak of California?

Down

1—Who was a famous American showman?
2—Who wrote "Fables in Slang"?
3—Shower.
4—Exists.
5—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
6—Some.
7—What is symbol for iron?
8—What is twelfth part of a foot?
9—To make the sound of doves?
10—One who makes profession of any of the fine arts is what?
13—What is last letter of Greek alphabet?
16—Point of a pen is what?
18—What is either of two books of Old Testament (abbr.)?
20—What is first name of Stokowski, musical conductor?
21—What is used to stiffen clothes, and in bookbinding?
23—What dance is of Bohemian origin?
25—What do you call a set of matched furniture for a specified room?
27—Playthings.
28—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
31—What season "unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil"?
32—What is any one of male cattle raised for beef?
34—What is name of a city, county, and river of Washington?
36—Merriment.
37—Chart.
39—What is an antonym of "few"?
41—Anarchists are what?
43—What is a European herb?
44—Prickly envelope of a fruit is what?
45—What is a river of Germany?
47—Rodent.
49—Become.
50—What is an exclamation of triumph?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

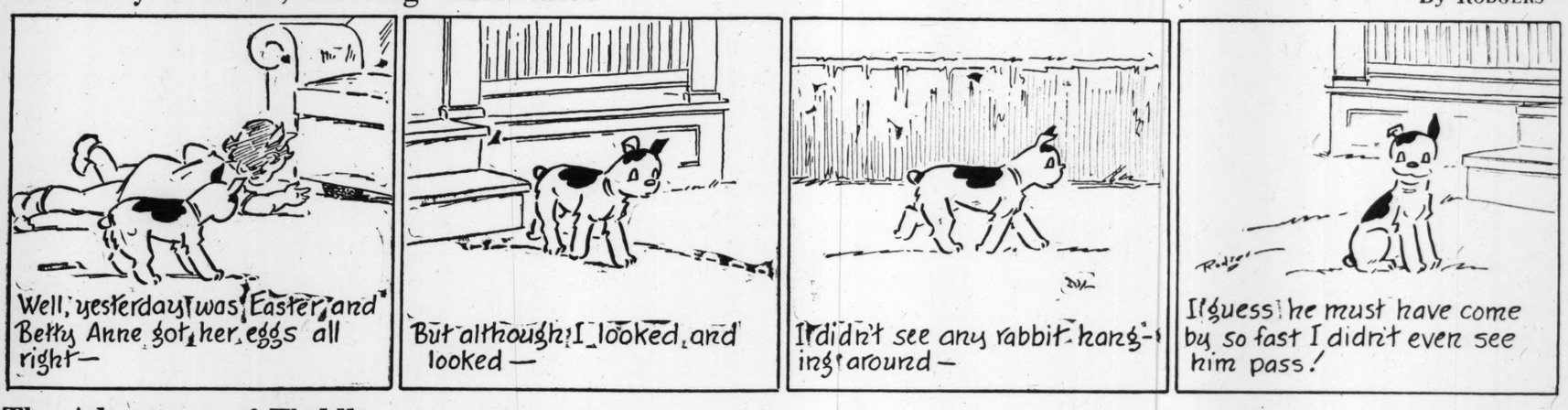
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not an Educational Problem*

By LE PELLEY

DO YOU MEAN TO SAY WE ARE PRISONERS ??
I DON'T INTEND TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT IT...
SIR.... I PROTEST !
IT SEEMS TO ME YOU'RE NOT IN A POSITION TO PROTEST AGAINST ANYTHING !
IN FACT, I THINK YOU'D BETTER MAKE YOURSELVES RIGHT AT HOME IN THIS CAVE ...
WHAT'LL WE DO, PROFESSOR ?
IN ALL MY EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE, MY BOY, I NEVER ENCOUNTERED A PROBLEM LIKE THIS...

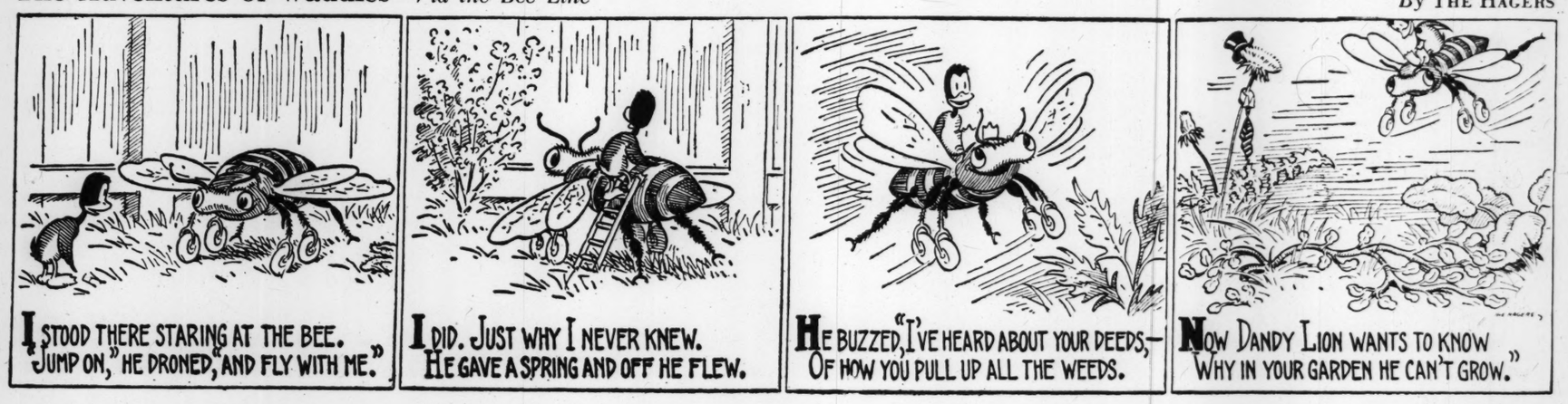
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Elusive Rabbit*

By RODGERS


Well, yesterday was Easter and Betty Anne got her eggs all right—
But although I looked and looked—
I didn't see any rabbit hanging around—
I guess he must have come by so fast I didn't even see him pass!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Via the Bee Line*

By THE HAGERS


I STOOD THERE STARING AT THE BEE. "JUMP ON," HE DRONED, "AND FLY WITH ME."
I DID. JUST WHY I NEVER KNEW. HE GAVE A SPRING AND OFF HE FLEW.
"I'VE HEARD ABOUT YOUR DEEDS,— HE BUZZED, OF HOW YOU PULL UP ALL THE WEEDS.
NOW DANDY LION WANTS TO KNOW WHY IN YOUR GARDEN HE CAN'T GROW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pacts and Purposes

The Japanese-Soviet neutrality pact has as many sides as there are capitals from which to view it. On one hand it is read as freeing Tokyo's hand for a move into Southeastern Asia; on another as providing an escape for Japan from its Triple-Axis tie-up, as in the case of a Nazi-Russian conflict; one interpretation shows it as a sign of Russia's moving closer to the Axis; another appraises it as a defensive move by Moscow against the Nazis.

A pact that can be so many things can also be nothing.

While Soviet officials were signing it, the Soviet press was engaged in a rebuke to an Axis satellite, Hungary, for having trespassed in Yugoslavia. While it was being negotiated, the Soviet Government was also negotiating a pact of friendship with the Axis-besieged Yugoslavs. Radio reports indicated that Moscow was losing no time in emphasizing for Berlin that the Japanese-Soviet understanding frees Russia's mind from anxiety about Far Eastern affairs, thus permitting Moscow to pay undivided attention to developments in the Balkans.

Some persons in Washington profess disappointment over the "turn" in Soviet policy. Such expressions come from quarters where it had been hoped to win the Soviets to the anti-Axis front. They had assumed some progress in this direction had been made. Now they apparently assume, and perhaps as prematurely, that Russian policy has progressed in the opposite direction.

What the new pact should make clear is that in all the intervening months since the Soviet-Nazi "non-aggression" bombshell exploded in Europe in 1939, Soviet policy has adhered to one purpose.

All its commitments have been non-committal.

Its consistency consists of ambiguity.

Axis spokesmen insist, of course, that the new pact falls within the limitations of, and is conditioned by, the agreement that brought Japan into the Axis. But what this means is not clear; not even, we suspect, in Berlin. For Tokyo not long ago interpreted the main point of the Triple-Axis agreement—namely, that Japan would enter the war against any new belligerent opponent of the Axis—as depending on Japan's own interest.

The most tangible aspect of the Japanese-Soviet pact is the exchange of recognition between the two Nations for the spheres of each in China. Thus Russia becomes the first non-Axis power to recognize Manchukuo, while Japan recognizes Russia's claims in Outer Mongolia. This move aims a hard blow at Chinese morale, but one which the Soviets may secretly soften by continuing to supply China with war supplies to oppose Japan.

Some diplomatic observers read the pact as a defeat for Moscow, brought about by German military pressures along Russian borders and by the menace of a German attack in the Ukraine. Russia does seem to have gained less than Japan in concessions. But against this should be put the fact that this pact follows the Soviet style of pact-making to the last letter. It is designed to confuse the plans of everyone touched by it, while obscuring those of the Soviet Union. It encourages *others* to fight.

It is, in fact, the sort of agreement that may well evoke in Washington and London a genuine thankfulness that British-American friendship does not depend on pacts.

The Strike Wave Recedes

Any foes of democracy who may have taken satisfaction and encouragement for a while from the number of American labor disputes tying up defense industries must be finding their elation short-lived.

Today in Detroit men are going back to reopen the River Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company, upon which the employment of approximately 125,000 depends. Over the week-end the National Defense Labor Mediation Board announced settlement of the Standard Tool Company strike in Cleveland, its eighth success within two weeks. Though some negotiations still involve threats of large strikes, they are being carried on in a sobered manner, the participants solicitous to avoid any work stoppage, particularly on defense orders.

Clearly there are strong influences at work when a strike involving such deep-seated differences over unionism as the contest between the Ford Motor Company and the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers can be bridged over in ten days. Patriotism on both sides has played a part in this and other adjustments.

Significantly the key point in the Ford settlement consists of co-operation by company and union toward the holding of a National Labor Relations Board election to determine choice of a bargaining agent. It is this election which would have decided the issue had no strike been called. It is the prospect of this election which presented flatly to the management the question of obedience to law, however distasteful.

In the early stages of the Wagner Act it was complained that this law had fomented labor troubles instead of alleviating them. Because of the encouragement given to organization and some of the one-sided aspects of the statute, this seemed true.

Yet its service in the Ford dispute, and prospectively at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Lackawanna plant, tends to indicate that the Labor Board elections have begun to come into their true function of facilitating the settlement of labor disputes. It is greatly to be hoped that this is the case.

Morning in Spring

The young leaves remember still the quiet light of the stars. The morning air that blows disturbs them gently now, waking the silver light that ebbs and flows along the lifted bough. The valley holds the mists of sleep, the motionless clouds come down from the new sky to dim the hills, to hide the little town. The luminous ramparts keep the soundless interval. The pale enchantment grows . . . until upon the hill the church-spire sudden shows, a single note of white. Here speaks the rising sun. The music has begun.

British vs. German Labor

Wartime control of labor in Britain frequently has faced the charge that it represents a compromise with the regimented methods of Germany. This is a shallow assessment of Britain's labor policy. It is drawn on the basis of outward manifestations—similarities in labor tendencies which exist under any war economy. But it fails to perceive decisive underlying differences in the democratic and totalitarian labor systems.

The distinction is clearly pointed out in a current International Labor Office survey which shows that ruthless subjugation of the rights of workers is a matter of permanent German policy. It was almost fully developed before war began, as a basic part of the National Socialists' internal program.

The diametrically opposite natures of the two labor systems, however, is nowhere more clearly apparent than in their respective leaderships. When Dr. Robert Ley took office in 1933 his first act was to wipe out the labor unions in Germany. Since then he has steadfastly pursued a policy which has abolished workers' rights and brought labor relations, employment policy, wages and hours of work under rigid State control. He himself carries little authority beyond that of a servant of the Nazi State. He owes his power to Herr Hitler.

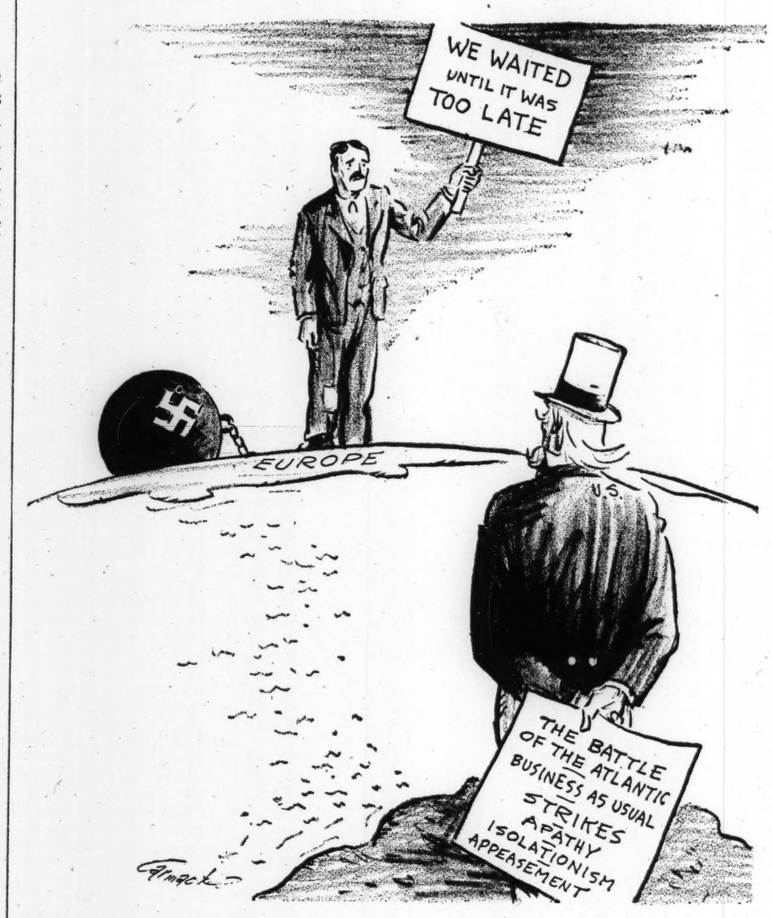
Mr. Ernest Bevin, on the other hand, possesses authority today chiefly because he is a trusted union leader. He bears a record of long years of service, first as a dockyard union member, and later as a union leader fighting for and developing the rights of workers. He is the servant of the British people. He owes his power ultimately to British workers.

Today Mr. Bevin is shaping government policy towards labor along the lines of a democratic heritage. If the right to strike and to bargain collectively has been placed temporarily under government supervision, and if workers have been drafted to comply with the urgent needs of industry confronted by a national crisis, it is with the co-operation of the trade unions and their workers, and not through any change in Britain's labor structure.

Through Mr. Bevin the worker has become aware of his increased stake in the Nation's struggle for freedom—whose success he is confident will insure the return of all his own rights. This is why the morale of workers in British shipyards, factories, and work shops is astonishingly high in the face of long hours, week-end work, and cancelled holidays. Workers are still free to protest and to influence the Government. It is increasingly apparent that democratic rights have not disappeared from Britain's labor ranks, but that some have been placed in trusted hands "for the duration."

Fort Devens, Massachusetts, soldiers spend eight times as much at the camp soda fountain as at the beer bar. Which leaves little excuse for having a bar in any camp.

Must He Make the Same Mistake?



The Bookshelf

The Voice of Britain

Winston Churchill is the man of Britain's finest hour because he knew what the British people wanted, and promised them it: "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

The book that preserves this already classic line, BLOOD, SWEAT, AND TEARS, by Winston S. Churchill (New York: Putnams. $3), is bound itself to become a classic. It is a collection of speeches by the British Prime Minister, many of them delivered before he took the Prime Ministership.

To stress the power of Mr. Churchill's language would be superfluous in a world to which the radio has brought this language with all the telling inflections, crescendos, pauses, and overtones of which Mr. Churchill's delivery is capable. Nevertheless, it is remarkable how the eye confirms the ear's memory. His spoken words do not "go cold" in type. Print becomes a voice.

* * *

For a while, as in the speech on the Eire bill, it is a voice crying in a wilderness, the margins of which seemed to be moderation but were really the scrub-lands of appeasement. "I could not reconcile it with my duty to the House, as a signatory to the Treaty, the broken Treaty, if I kept silent upon this Bill." That was on May 5, 1938. The main cause of Mr. Churchill's anxiety was Britain's relinquishment of its rights to the Irish ports, Queenstown, Berehaven and Lough Swilly, which seemed to him to ignore the "indispensable minimum of reservations for strategic security."

Almost exactly three years later, the question of Eire's strategic ports has become one of the gravest problems the British must face. On the use or non-use of these ports by the British could hang the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic. Without them, Britain's campaign against the U-boat menace, greater now than in the First World War because the Nazis control the Scandinavian and French coastlines, is seriously handicapped.

It was not any likelihood of Southern Ireland's being an enemy of Britain that troubled Mr. Churchill in 1938. What did call for his attack upon the Eire bill was the possibility—now a fact like so many other possibilities that Mr. Churchill warned against!—of Eire's neutrality.

* * *

Appeasement was only beginning. By September, Lord Runciman was suggesting to Konrad Henlein that Reichsführer Hitler should see President Beneš' plans for compromise in the Czech crisis. A few days later Lord Runciman was being hailed by Nazis as the "liberator" of the Sudeten Germans. Then Mr. Chamberlain was flying to Berchtesgaden, later to discover that Germany's demands exceeded his expectations, but yet returning one day to Britain in the belief that he was bringing "peace in our time . . . peace with honor."

On the day Dr. Beneš resigned the Presidency of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Churchill said to the House of Commons: "We are in the presence of a disaster of the first magnitude which has befallen Britain and France. Do not let us blind ourselves to that." And as if for 1941's newspapers: "The road down the Danube Valley to the Black Sea, the road which leads as far as Turkey, has been opened."

* * *

This could be a sad book. It is tragedy of the highest order. Its first pages are ominous with the muffled tread of inevitability. There is a lone voice crying against a chorus of events. Speech by speech the darkness closes. Not only over Dover Beach, where Matthew Arnold's "ignorant armies clash by night"; but over Finland, where the gloom of Russia descends. Now into Norway, "land of the long shadow," the longer shadow of Nazi night reaches; "liberty, equality, fraternity" go into total if temporary eclipse; the darkest hour, then Dunkirk.

And Winston Churchill: " . . . We shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our Island home, to ride out the storm of war, and to outlive the menace of tyranny, if necessary for years, if necessary alone."

Much of the best of Britain speaks through this book, and something that is remarkably American, too. Longfellow's lines—penned by President Roosevelt, delivered by Wendell Willkie, to Mr. Churchill—star its final page and bring from the British leader that promise which Britain's "47,000,000 Churchills" are underwriting with their lives: "We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle, nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down."

This could be a sad book. But it is not. Only free men and women can know why.

C. W. M.

Shall We Concede the War?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Roscoe Drummond

Last week recorded a progression of events which reflect America's crucial role in the war.

But the most crucial of all decisions remains to be taken. It is the central issue of the war at this moment. It will probably be the decisive issue. It will not long be delayed. It is this: The weapons with which this war can be won are being forged in the United States today. Is the United States going to stand by and see the decisive products of its factories—the tools of democracy's defense—pave the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean?

This is the heart of the war.

Comparatively everything else—including the British victories and reverses in Africa, the Nazis' rampant thrust into the Balkans, the Russians' sharp rebuke of Hungary—are trivial and irrelevant side issues.

* * *

Before examining the urgent matter ahead, let's look briefly at the pattern of the past week. Every turn of the war showed America's interests and security vitally affected. Every threat to Britain's existence revealed something of the extent to which America has been fortressed by British sea power. The week was crowded with events which disclosed with new force the Nation's closeness to the war, its vital stake in its outcome. For example:

At the instance of President Roosevelt, a joint resolution was offered to Congress authorizing the Government to requisition all foreign-owned ships idle in American ports. The Danish ships will be purchased; the German and Italian ships, at any appropriate moment, will be confiscated because of attempted sabotage.

With the approval of Denmark's undominated Minister to Washington but with the disapproval of Denmark's Nazi-dominated Government at Copenhagen, the United States signed a pact placing Greenland under American protection. Some 1700 miles from New York but only three miles from the officially prescribed combat zone of the North Atlantic, the United States will establish at once air and naval bases on Greenland's shores. The pact is already repudiated by the German-controlled Government of Denmark, and Minister Henrik de Kauffman has been recalled. The United States won't accept the repudiation; de Kauffman won't go home. It's just like that.

The purpose of this step was to pre-empt a possible springboard of Nazi invasion of the Western Hemisphere and to provide a possible convoy point to which American naval forces could patrol British merchant ships far out into the Atlantic.

By proclamation the President reopened to American shipping the Red Sea area up to the Mediterranean mouth of the Suez Canal. How important this will be remains to be seen. It opens up a supply route to the British through Egypt, but it takes two months or more under present conditions for most freighters to make the trip around Africa.

The President signed a congressional resolution declaring that the United States would not tolerate the transfer of any Western Hemisphere territory from one non-American country to another. This forbids Germany to take any British, Danish, Dutch or French possessions in the New World. The United States says it is *verboten*.

The United States, under the lend-lease bill, also transferred ten 2,000-ton subchasing Coast Guard cutters to Britain, watched Germany carry through devastating attacks into Yugoslavia and Greece, and saw the dwindling prospect that American aid to either country would arrive in time.

* * *

These events are all important; for a week they have crowded the center of the stage but, nevertheless, they are only the framework which surrounds the present crucial and central issue of the war. It will not solve the problem to blink the facts. They are these:

Increasingly large supplies of urgently needed war supplies, including airplanes which will never protect London or give Britain air dominance on the Continent so long as they remain on this side of the Atlantic, are piling up at American ports, waiting for ships which do not come soon enough or often enough—ships waiting for convoys which do not come regularly or in sufficient strength.

The inability to move these accumulating materials from American harbors, the President told Congress last week, can only result in the suspension of production contracts.

The immediate issue then is: If the defense of Britain against Hitler is vital to the United States, is it sufficiently vital for the United States to see that American aid, which can be decisive, reaches the battle line?

* * *

That is the imminent decision, this week or next, certainly this month. It cannot be long delayed. To answer it positively by means of convoys in some form means the use of the American navy to keep open the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic. To answer it negatively most certainly means conceding the war; it means nothing less. Britain cannot win without American supplies. Nothing short of convoys will guarantee their arrival. That is the choice.

In all honesty it should be said that the American people should not permit the convoying of defense supplies to Britain—or part way to Britain—if they believe that Nazi dominance over all Europe, the United Kingdom, Africa and Asia is to be preferred to the United States' getting into the war in any shape, form or manner.

The President said last week that "our ultimate defense will be rendered futile" if American aid does not reach Britain. That is the decision, the imminent decision. It is the largest decision which America must take with respect to the war. It means either acting to win the war or acting to concede it.

Towards the Coming Peace: Recognition of One "Fatherland"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With peace aims superseding war aims, should we not shape our course to consider ourselves as a committee of the whole? The founder of The Christian Science Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy, prayed in a moment of crisis that men's "love of country, and their faithfulness thereof" be to them "life-preservers."

Love of country, not patriotism; life-preservation, not destruction was the daily prayer of this American woman. Patriotism may rise no higher than a leader, street parades, or oratory, but love of country lives profound in the hearts of us all as that which means security, contentment and the joy of accomplishment.

There are heartening signs in the press and radio of today that individual hope looks towards the coming peace as not one of vindictiveness, but rather as an awakening of all nations to the recognition of that Fatherland which the Axis Powers, no less than all nations, so deeply desire, but may have mistakenly sought.

The terms of peace which pointed Wendell Willkie's address to Republican women and whose possibilities based the recent speech of General Electric's president, Charles Wilson, should and can be held by us so prominently as our own hope that no defeatism can enter our thought or conversation. The wisdom, foresight and magnanimity which dictate these terms will serve to exclude all possibility of recrimination. Then tyranny and aggression, not countries and peoples, will be finally destroyed and the innate dignity, courage and love of country which is a part of our true fellowman be recognized. We, the people, can have part in these terms today as we cherish their aims in our own hearts and live them in our daily lives, encouraged by the promise of Scripture, "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

New York — DOROTHY H. EUSTIS

From Unoccupied France

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following letter from Unoccupied France should interest Monitor readers. X. L.

Boston

We are yet, mother and I, in the same place, and thanks to God, we did not have to run away. Divine Love has protected my dear ones. However, they are all in the part of France occupied by Germans. For two months we were without any news post, all communications having been cut off between both zones by German authority. They now permit some printed cards where we can add some words to give news of health and familiar items. It is better than nothing at all. At least I know all my dear ones are living. We are anxious about what the winter will bring them, but surely they will be protected and fed by Divine Love. I hold steadfastly to Truth and know God never forgets those who trust in Him.

Here I have a little radio post and I have the privilege of receiving news from the outside. I have absolute faith that my poor country will live again and be free in a future time. I am very grateful for all the good coming from the United States. I know there is only one God and one power. All that is unlike good and right will collapse. It is an absolute law that nothing will interfere in the full victory of the Truth. We will see it. Actually, evil has no place and will kill itself and disappear forever into nothingness.

I did receive your Quarterly and Sentinel for which I am deeply grateful. God is blessing you and yours, and the same God is protecting mine and my country. E.

Savoie, France

Unions and "Highjacking"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Are these so-called unions really unions at all? Their theory is all right, but one feels their management to be very selfish and seeking only personal gain. The individual and nation are too often secondary in their consideration. Many dislike being driven into such union organizations. Many more are unable to join because they lack the necessary large sum called for.

My chief worry, however, is unnecessary stopping or delay of defense work. Why draft some men and yet allow other men to hold up production of arms to equip the boys? It is high time our Government put a stop to this highjacking practice.

I am a veteran of the first World War and a member of the Massachusetts State Guard, ready and willing to do my bit now as in 1917, when I first enlisted. I am decidedly against allowing anything to delay "help for Britain" and equipment for ourselves.

Trusting this nation may receive and obey divine guidance in all her dealings.

West Concord, Mass. J. B. NIMS

"Because of Its Excellent Insight"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I find The Christian Science Monitor a revelation of how really fine a newspaper can be. I appreciate its fine reporting and excellent editorial policy.

To keep up with the news I read quite broadly and I value the Monitor as a supplement to my other reading because of its excellent insight into, and interpretation of, the news.

I feel that in the world which I hope will come after this war, a paper such as yours, because of its eminently correct stand on world affairs, deserves to—and should—wield a great influence. H. J. FREIMAN

Forest Hills, N. Y.

One Purpose

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When people unite in the one purpose to bring about a better world for all mankind, the aggressor nations will collapse as they did in 1918. H. B. BAILEY

Oakland, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

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